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Zemindari Taxation Enquiry Committee Report

VOL. I.

OFFICE OF THE ... 8 - OCT 1936 MADRAS

Pithapuram Zemindari,

East Godavari District, Madras Presidency.

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

GENTLEMEN,

The **Zemindari Ryot Movement** of the Madras Presidency first took roots in the agitation created by big Ryotwari Landholders in the Northern Circars in the year 1923. Messrs. B. Venkatapati Razu, C.I.E., Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A., (*Congress*), V. Ramadas Pantulu, B.A., B.L., (*President of the All-India Co-operative Institute*), and M. B. Needu, M. Sc., organised this Zamin Ryots' Association. But it was in the Venkatagiri Conference held in 1931 that the Zamin Ryots' Association came to accept its present creed, *i.e.*, **the abolition of the Zemindari** system of land revenue administration by Legislative action. The **Venkatagiri** Zamin Ryots' Movement, the **Parlakimidi** Movement and the **Tiruttani** Movement have given a new significance to this Association.

The Report dated 12th December 1933 of the **Economic Enquiry Committee**, appointed by the Second Andhra Zemindari Ryots' Conference (*at Ellore on 26-8-1933*), to enquire into the conditions of the Zamin Ryots, was drawn up by Prof. N. G. Ranga (*President*) and Messrs. R. Mandeswara Sarma and N. Venkatarama Naidu (*members*). * The main motive of the Report is to insult these noble Zamindars of the Madras Presidency by describing them as **'rack-renters.'** The persons who drew up the Report, both through bold head lines in the papers and from the platform, aim at ending this Zemindari Settlement.

Under the joint leadership of Dewan Bahadur Sir, **T. Desikachari**, Kt., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Trichinopoly and Rao Bahadur **C. Tadulingam**, F.L.S., I.A.S., (*Retired*) Ex-Principal Agricultural College, Coimbatore, the "**South Indian Estates' & Land-Owners' Economic Council**" was started to increase the taxable capacity of the South Indian Agriculturists by introducing **Economic** (*Agricultural and Textile*) **Planning** with the help of '**Better Living Societies**,' under the patronage of different British Provincial

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* *Vide*—Appendix No. 12, Annexed in pages 53 to 59.

Governments, Indian States and the Zemindars of South India. The Council received the Economic Enquiry Committee Report published by the Andhra Zemindari Ryots' Association and was compelled to reply to all the points raised in the Report which was drawn by persons who are interested in the total abolition of he Zemindaries in South India. The **Governing Body** of the Council asked me to enquire and report on behalf of the Council.

I went to Pithapuram Zamindari, toured in the Estate and have submitted the Report annexed herewith. The facts and figures have been gleaned from various sources, mostly from authentic Blue Books. The tables prepared by me will give the readers statistical information, showing them exactly where the tenants and the Zemindars stand both legally and economically. My report is mainly based on the *economic aspect* of the question as desired by **Pandit J. Nehru** *(President of the Indian National Congress)* in his letter No. G. 5/1429 dated 7th August 1936, addressed to me.

The conclusion which I have drawn from the authentic statistical information, collected by me are as follows :—

(1) **Pithapuram Zemindari** is one of the remains of the *Ancient Principalities.* It does not come under the category of the creation of Moghul Rule, or under British Rule, which dates from 1802 A. D. The Zemindar has a *political status* and his *peishkush* is only a *permanent tribute*, but *not a share in the gross produce* as others would interpret. The Zemindar of Pithapuram is a **first class** Zemindar of Ancient Principalities, who lost the Ruling Power, but not a " **land-rent gatherer,** as described by Prof. Ranga. He is even now recognised by the British Government as **'Sirdar of Rajahmundry Circar'.** I am of firm opinion that any fresh Act under the **New Reforms** would not interfere with the *ancient rights* of the **Zemindars** who have got a political status. Witness the policy of the recent **Republican Government of China** recognising the Zemindari and Inamdari systems, as they

believed that any tampering with their ancient rights would lead to utter confusion.

(2) I have divided the Pithapuram Zemindari into three **Economic Divisions**,* viz., (*a*) **Delta**, (*b*) **Upland** and (*c*) Partly **Delta** and partly **Upland**. The sources of irrigation are set under different classes and it is proved that the **Yeleru** River, which comes under a first class irrigation source, irrigates 45 villages in the Upland tract having an area of 65,672 acres, which is nearly 27% of the Pithapuram Estateand this excludes the Polavaram Estate which is mostly a forest area. I have proved that the incidence of land rent per wet acre in this area is Rs. 7-8-6 which is higher by Rs. 1-0-6 than the incidence per wet acre of the Ryotwari upland tract of the Peddapuram Taluk. But I hold that *the incidence in this Upland tract of the Zemindari is equitable*, when the Madras Government are charging Rs. 6-8-0 for a wet land acre in the Ryotwari area of Peddapuram Taluk, where the rainfall is 14 inches lower than in the Upland area of the Pithapuram Estate. †

(3) The holders of the *Mamul Wet* lands in the deltaic area are paying less water-tax to the Zamindar than that charged in the *Ryotwari deltaic* area of the Godavari Anicut. ‡

(4) I have come to the conclusion that the proportion of gross produce taken as land revenue in the Upland tract of Pithapuram Division by the Zemindar is only 17%, which is 50% lower than the **dictated share** by the Government of Madras. § The question arises whether I have over-rated, or under-rated, or have equitably fixed the yield per acre to arrive at such a low percentage. The appendix No. 9 attached to my report shows the method by which I have arrived at the total agricultural production of the 45 villages of the upland tract of Pithapuram Estate. My method of finding out the agricultural production has been approved by Rao Saheb **Prof. T. V. Rajagopalacharya**, Ex. Vice-Principal, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

* *Vide*—Map No. 1, enclosed.
† *Vide*—Paragraphs 51 to 53 of this book
‡ *Vide*—Paragraphs 27 to 31 of the book.
§ *Vide*—Paragraph No. 63 of this book.

My friend, **J. Kuppuswamy Choudry, Esq.**, M.L.C., Land-holder, Karanchedu Post, Guntur District observes in para 185, page 200, Vol. 1, **Indian Economic Census** Series published by me that **Prof. Ranga**, M.L.A., (*Congress*) himself has estimated the average actual yield per acre in bags of 72 Madras measures in the East Godavari District as follows:—

Class of Lands.	In bags.	In Madras Measures.	In lbs.	Name of grains.
Delta Wet ...	11·70	842	2,105	Paddy.
Upland Wet ..	10·80	778	1,945	Paddy.
Delta dry ..	5·50	396	1,188	Dry grains such as Cumbu, Cholam, Varagu etc.
Upland dry ..	2·28	164	492	

I give below the comparative table showing the average yield estimated by different parties :—

Name of crops.	Average yield in lbs. per acre.			Percentage of increase or decrease to Mr. Gowda's Estimate.	
	East Godavari District by Government.	Prof. Ranga's Estimate.	Pithapuram Upland tract by Mr. Gowda.	Government.	Ranga.
Irrigated paddy ...	2,000	1,495 to 2,105	1,840	Minus 8	Minus 8
Unirrigated paddy	900	1,188	1,020	Plus $13\frac{1}{3}$	Minus 14
Unirrigated Cholam, Cumbu and Ragi ...	700	492	440	Minus 27	Minus $10\frac{1}{2}$
Gingelly ..	336	...	220	Minus 34·5	...
Grams ...	510	...	255	Minus 55	...

My estimate is lower when compared with that of Prof. Ranga, whose sole aim lies in proving that the Maharajah of Pithapuram is a 'Rack-renter.' The general opinion is that I have done a great injustice to the Zemindar by under-rating the yield in a fertile tract, which is watered by a first class irrigation source. Even with the estimated low yield and after the allowance of a large reduction of 20% for bad seasons—when the Government has given a reduction of 15% for the Salem Taluk which is only a pure rain-fed country*—the proportion of gross produce taken as land rent works out at 17%. If I had only taken the estimate of Prof. Ranga, the proportion of gross produce taken as land rent by the Zemindar would have still gone down.

(5) It is always fallacious to compare the incidence of land revenue of one area with that of another without taking into consideration the material points mentioned below :—

(*a*) Irrigated area to net area sown.

(*b*) Irrigated area to total cropped area.

(*c*) Rice to total cropped area.

(*d*) Dry grains and pulses to total cropped area.

(*e*) Industrial crops to total cropped area.

(*f*) 60 years' average rainfall from May to November (i) for the dry crop. (ii) for the irrigation source.

(*g*) Double crop lands to irrigated area.

(*h*) Single crop lands to net area sown.

(*i*) Single crop lands to total cropped area.

(*j*) Percentage of different kinds of soils.

I have given the above data for the Madras Presidency, the East Godavari District and the Pithapuram Estate and have asked the agitators to fix the equitable land rent for the Pithapuram Zemindari. † Though the data seems to be very simple it would be very difficult to solve this challenging

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* *Vide*—Paragraph No. 61 of this book. † *Vide*—Para No. 56 of this book.

problem either arithmetically or by way of rhetorical argument. Anyhow, the above method of collecting the data will help any Economist in deciding the burden of taxation; *i. e.*, whether it is higher or lower or is at a normal level.

(6) The XV Chapter on Taxation from 1874–1934 A.D. clearly goes to prove that the per capita incidence of land rent in the Zemindari of Pithapuram is 13½% lower than the per capita incidence of land revenue prevailing in the Ryotwari area.*

(7) I have fully discussed the subject of "**Vantuvaradi** System of Land Tenure" in the Pithapuram Zemindari. I find that in some villages the rents of some holdings happen to be higher or lower than those of similar lands in the same village; and this is due to the *challenging system of Vantuvaradi* which prevailed till 1890. The **Court of Wards** continued the same rents abolishing the challenging system. The present Maharajah of Pithapuram is not responsible for that and I deny the statement of Prof. Ranga who has wrongly thrown the blame on the Maharajah. It would have been easier for both the parties *(tenants and Zemindars)* to introduce the settlement rates prevailing in the East Godavari District, had there been no legal impediment under the **Estates' Land Act** of 1908. But it is very difficult to overcome this legal impediment for both the parties, even if they agree to come to a settlement to avoid inequity of the rates fixed for certain lands.

(8) I am glad to note that the Maharajah of Pithapuram spends 12⅓% on irrigation works, while the Madras Government spends a little over 6% of the total laud-revenue. †

(9) Maharaja's generous work relating to the improvement of the economic and social condition of the people, the **Hon'ble Sir. C. A. Souter**, Executive Member of the Government of Madras has extolled the Maharajah's expenditure of 20 lakhs of rupees.‡ But on verification of the

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* *Vide*—Para 71 to 76 of this book. † *Vide*—Para 44 of this book.

‡ *Vide*—Para No. 47 of this book.

Maharajah's accounts it goes up to 30 lakhs of rupees, which were spent within a period of 30 years (1906-36.) This generosity shows that the Maharajah will be willing to introduce the **Economic Planning** provided the tenants agree to adhere to the rules of the 'Better Living Societies' for the smooth working of the Economic Planning. But Rev. **F. Basenach,** B.Sc., Ph. D. *(Professor of Economics Loyala College Madras)*, an eminent Economist doubts whether the ryots would strictly adhere to the rules of the 'Better Living Societies' framed by me to improve their own economic conditions. Therefore, I request the Leaders, who are interested in rural reconstruction, to teach the ryots of the villages the object of "Better Living Societies," which would improve the economic condition of the people a great deal.

To conclude, I also subscribe to the views expressed by the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Souter that the Pithapuram Estate is '**a remarkably fine one**', as it

(*a*) contains 50% of alluvial soil and 28% of black cotton *(regar)* soil;

(*b*) has got facilities to irrigate 85% of the net area sown, out of which 60% comes under the 1st class irrigation source;

(*c*) supplies sufficient food grains * *(430 lbs. of rice per head of population)* in the Upland tract leaving out the Deltaic tract which is practically safe from famine.

Lastly, I am of opinion that the average incidence of land rent prevailing in the Zemindari is lower than the average incidence of land revenue prevailing in the Ryotwari area of the East Godavari District.

My report is free from any prejudice.

M. Sankar Linge Gowda,

Editor & Joint Secretary,
S.I.E. & L.O., Economic Council,
Trichinopoly (S.I.)

DATED,
15th Sept. 1936.

* *Vide*—Paragraph No. 77 and 78 of this book.

Burden of Taxation
In The Pithapuram Zemindari, Madras.

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9. Guide to the Records of the Moghul Court.

10. Iyni Akbari.

Abbreviations explained.

I. E. C.	=	Indian Economic Census edited by M. Sankar Linge Gowda.
S. I. E. & L. O.	=	South Indian Estates' and Land-owners' Economic Journal.
E. G. D. G.	=	East Godavari District Gazetteer.
S. C. R. M.	=	Season and Crop Report of the Madras Presidency.

BURDEN OF TAXATION

IN THE PITHAPURAM ZEMINDARI, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

I. Situation.

1. The present Maharajah of Pithapuram is the proprietor of the Ancient Zemindari of Pithapuram, Palivela Estate, Anathavaram Estate, 27 Whole Inam villages of Totapalli Estate, Pollavaram, Agency Veeravaram and Nelkota Estate. All these seven Estates lie in the East Godavari District, Madras Presidency. The Headquarters of the Pithapuram Estate is **Pithapuram**, with a railway-station on the main line from Madras to Calcutta. It is 400 miles from Madras.

II. History of the Family.

2. Pithapore Estate was called in days of yore '*polnad*' or the "**Land of floods**" and the whole of the present Pithapuram Taluk is watered by the **Yeleru river**, which has made the Zemindari villages "wonderfully productive not only by a constant and plentiful supply of the great element of vegetation but from the acquisition of an extraordinary rich soil, in being thus, from situation, the grand receptacle of the slimy mould carried down" by the river according to the Report of Mr. James Grant (dated 20th December, 1784, Calcutta) submitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

3. The forefathers of the present Maharajah of Pithapuram came from Kalyanagri in Oudh, took possession of the Forts of Metukur and Kailasa by force of arms and became independent Rulers in the Telingana country in the 15th century A.D. (according to the version of Mr. Hemingway, I.C.S., in 1915). They belong to a class of warrior community (*Rajput class in Northern India*) called Velamas as the Goddess Vellamma helped them during their advent into the Telingana country. Their ordinary titles are Rau or Raya-Nimgar.

4. When the Moghuls invaded Telingana, the Rulers of Pettapore (once it was a Sovereign City under the Pallava Kings according to the Allahabad Pillar Inscription of the 4th century A.D.) had become feudal kings under them with the title of 'Desmooky' (*the chief of a District*). according to the report of Mr. J. Grant, mentioned above. In 1582, during the time of Akbar, the Moghul Emperor, the chiefs of Pithapuram had to be recognised legally as **'Desmook Zamindar Choudry'** of the first class rank under the name of **'Crory'**, which is an hereditary appointment (*vide*-guide to the records of Moghuls and also Iyni Akbari). In 1647 Rama Chendraroyanin Garu was again recognised by the Moguls.*

5. During the Anglo-French war, the chief of Pithapuram sought the help of the Dutch Army suspecting that the Vijayanagaram Raja would extend his country at the expense of the English. Meanwhile, the country came into the hands of the Nizam, who also had to recognise the chief-ship of Pithapuram. When the English came into the entire possession of the Northern Circars, the East India Company sent Mr. J. Grant to report in detail about the political history and economic resources of Pithapuram Estate. He reported thus :—

This (Pithapuram) district borders on Cicacole Circar and contains 146 villages, under the following *pergunnah* divisions; viz.,

	In Madras Pagodas.
1. Polnaud or Pettapore, of 48 villages, yielding	60,000
2. Caukinaud and Salapah, 25 villages including the profit on salt, produce	10,000
3. Bendapoudy, 35 villages with salt	12,000
4. Bheemvaram, a pergunnah of 13 villages ...	15,000
5. Chelloor, a second mootah of 7 villages ...	4,000
6. Jallipilli, a third mootah of 5 villages ...	6,000
7. Kadem, a fourth mootah of 13 villages ...	8,000
Total gross rent of Pettapore exclusive of Inams (rent free lands)	115,000

i.e., Rs. 402,500 (Madras Pagoda = $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rs.)

* Vide—Appendix No. 1. Annexed.

6. According to the **Circuit Committee Report** of 1786, out of the 11 Zamindars of the Rajahmundry Circar, the Maharajah of Pithapuram has been specially classed as a '**Sardar**' which title clearly distinguishes him from the other Zamindars. Hence the East India Company, recognising the hereditary chief-ship, classed the chief of Pithapuram under the 1st class ancient principalities and fixed the *Peishkush* (*tribute*) at Rs. 258,979 which included the military expenditure of the chief of Pithapuram. But in the words of Mr. Thackery, the well known member of the Board of Revenue, Madras, the ruling power was taken away from him at one stroke merely on the strength of the meagre report of the then Officers of the Company.

7. The British Government issued '*Sunnud-i-Milkeat-Istimirar*' to **Venkata Niladri Rao** * in the year 1803 A.D. From his death, which occurred in 1828, till 1841, the Estate was under the Court of Wards; and it was again under its management from 1850 till 1861, when it was handed over to the then owner, Venkata Mahipathi Gangadhara Rama Rao with a balance of four lakhs. He adopted a son in September 1873, but the Senior Ranee giving birth to a son on the 5th October 1885, the adopted son was given some property and maintenance. On the death of the late Rajah in July 1890, the Court of Wards took up the management of the Estate on behalf of the present Maharajah who was then a minor. The adopted son thereupon filed a suit (*O. S. No. 6 of 1891 on the file of the District Court of Rajahmundry*) claiming that the Estate should revert to him. The matter went up to the Privy Council, where it was finally decided in favour of the present Maharajah. On his attaining majority, the Estate was handed over to him in October 1906. The name and title of the present Zamindar of Pithapuram are shown below as directed by the records of the Government of Madras:—

"Rajah Sahib Mehrban Dostan Sri Rajah Ravu Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Surya Rau Bahadur Garu, Sirdar, Rajahmundry Sircar and Maharajah of Pithapuram."

8. The Maharajah of Pithapuram has two sons and four daughters. His first son, the Yuvarajah, Sri Raja Ravu

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* Vide—Appendix No. 1 annexed.

Venkata Mahipathi Gangadhara Rama Rau Bahadur Garu, aged 26 has got a wide experience and has travelled in the continent. The eldest of the daughters was married to the eldest son of a **Kshatriya Chief of Assam**; the second and third were married in **Nuzvid Zemindar family.**

9. Out of the seven Estates owned by the Maharajah of Pithapuram, only the Pithapuram Estate is an ancient Zemindari and comes under the **Impartible Estates' Act** of 1904. The Maharajah of Pithapuram has given the Palivela, Totapalli, Anathavaram and Agency Veeravaram Estates to his two sons.

III. Population.

10. The area of the Pithapuram Estate including Polavaram Estate is 475,641 acres and 45 cents or 743 Sq. miles. The population of the Estate is 363,800 according to Census of 1931; the density of population is 489 per Sq. mile, in Pithapuram Zemindari, whereas it is 308 in the East Godavari District and this shows an excess of 60% in the Pithapuram Zemindari over the East Godavari District. The population of the Zemindari consists of 181,477 males and 182,323 females. There are 72,544 occupied houses on the whole. The population has been classified according to religion as shown below:—

Table No. I*

Religion.		Number.	Percentage to Total Population.
Brahmins	...	20,693	5·7
Depressed Classes	...	64,910	17·8
Non-brahmins	...	264,615	72·7
Muslims	...	7,601	2·2
Christians	...	5,893	1·6
Jains	...	88	·02
TOTAL	...	363,800	100 00

IV. Area According to Survey.

11. When the Estate was under the Court of Wards, the Government conducted the Survey operations to fix the rate

* Calculated from Appendix No. 2, annexed.

according to the principles of the *Ryotwari Tenure* prevailing in the Government areas. According to the Survey operations of 1906 the total area of the Estate (*excluding the Whole Inam villages in Totapalli Estate*) is 248,949 acres or 389 Sq. miles. The following table shows the area of the Estate under each Tana (sub-division) :—

Table No. 2.*

TANA		Total Survey Area in Acres and Cents.	Percentage to Total Area.
Karapa	...	60,561·78	24·32
Pithapuram	...	37,710·38	15·14
Mallavaram	...	57,792·53	23·21
Samalkot	...	32,715·81	13·14
Kadiyam	...	26,676·48	10·71
Palivela	...	33,491·56	13·48
	TOTAL ...	248,948·54	100·00

V. Economic Divisions.

12. The Estate contains 168 villages out of which 27 villages are *Whole Inam* villages of Totapalli Estate. The following statement will show the number of villages (*excluding the Whole Inam villages of Totapalli Estate*) classified as they are Delta or Upland :—

Table No. 3.*

Names of Tanas.	DESCRIPTION OF VILLAGES.			Total.
	Delta.	Upland.	Partly Delta and partly Upland.	
Karapa	37	1	2	40
Pittapur	...	30	...	30
Samalkota	4	15	4	23
Mallavaram	...	18	...	18
Kadiyam	8	4	4	16
Palivala	14	...	...	14
Total ...	63	68	10	141

* Calculated from the Survey & Settlement Report of 1906.

VI. Sources of Irrigation.

13. The Deltaic area is irrigated by the Godavari Anicut System, and the water tax is charged by the Government of Madras, direct on BAPAT * wet lands, while MAMUL * wet lands do not bear any water tax. But there are three classes of irrigation sources in Upland tract, viz., (1) all the tanks having a capacity of supplying water for eight months are 1st class; (2) those that have a capacity of five months' supply are placed under the 2nd class; (3) those of three to four months' capacity are placed in the 3rd class. There are 134 irrigation tanks in the Upland tract and the following statement shows the number of tanks under the different classes :—

Table No. 4.†

Names of Tana.	NUMBER OF TANKS.			Total.
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
Pittapur	11	...	...	11
Mallavaram	9	26	54	89
Samalkota	4	1	17	22
Kadiyam	...	...	12	12
Total ...	24	27	83	134

14. In the Upland tract there are two rivers, namely, the **Yeleru** and the **Pampa**; the former takes its rise in the Ellavaram Taluk and the latter in the hills of the Totapalli Estate, and they enter into the sea irrigating some Estate and Government villages in their courses. The Yeleru river is treated as 1st class irrigation source, and the Pampanadi is placed under the 2nd class. The Pampanadi irrigates some villages only in the Mallavaram Tana, and the Yeleru river

* BAPAT lands are lands, the wet cultivation of which was commenced after the introduction of the Anicut System. MAMUL wet lands which were under wet cultivation even before the Anicut System was introduced, are lands irrigated by means of natural sources which were intercepted after the Anicut System by enbankment, drainage channels, bunds, etc. MAMUL wet lands are therefore exempt from paying water tax, and the Government undertake to supply water free of charge to restore them to their *status quo*.

† Calculated from the Survey & Settlement Report of 1906.

irrigates a portion of Mallavaram, Samalkota and the whole of Pittapur Tana. In some of the villages in the deltaic tract all the lands have been shown as dry in the village accounts though they are irrigated by the aid of the Godavari channels. The area irrigated by the Godavari is 19,393 acres.* All the lands that command irrigation facilities in the Upland tract have been treated as wet lands according to the classes of irrigation sources.

VI. Grouping of Villages.

15. One hundred and thirty-two villages have to be placed in the 1st group as they are connected with roads and railways as also with navigable canals, and nine villages have to be placed in the 2nd group as they have no proper communications. The following statement will exhibit the number of villages in each Tana placed under different groups :—

Table No. 5.†

Tana.	Number of villages. 1st group	2nd group.	Total.
Pittapur ...	26	4	30
Samalkot ...	23	...	23
Mallavaram ...	16	2	18
Palivela ...	14	...	14
Karapa ...	40	...	40
Kadiyam ...	13	3	16
Total ...	132	9	141

16. **Padugai** and **Lanka** lands held on the *patta* have also been classified and these lands are leased out to the highest bidders for three or five years as the bidders desire. After the Madras Estates' Land Act of 1908 came into force, the occupancy rights were conferred in respect of high level Lanka lands, while the low level and tender Lankas continued to be leased out periodically for two or three years as the tenants desired.

* Financial Statement of the Settlement Officer prepared in 1906 when the Pithapuram Estate was under the Court of Wards. (*i.e.*, *Vide*—Appendix No. 7, annexed.)

† Calculated from the Survey & Settlement Report of 1906,

VII. Classification of Soils.

17. The classification of soil was made under five sorts in the Upland tracts and under three sorts in the Deltaic tracts. The following table will show the distribution of soils in the Upland and Deltaic tracts:—

Table No. 6.*

(a) *Upland Survey Extent (wet & dry)*

Soils.	Occupied.		Unoccupied.		Total.		Percentage of each class to the total.
	Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.	Acres.	Cents.	
Alluvial. ...	18,123	69	322	34	18,446	03	23
Permanently improved. ...	7,677	40	126	28	7,803	68	10
Regar soil. ...	29,262	49	5,321	28	34,583	77	44
Red soil. ...	14,273	91	898	46	15,172	37	19
Arenaceous. ...	3,323	18	82	15	3,405	35	4
Total ...	72,660	67	6,750	51	79,411	18	100

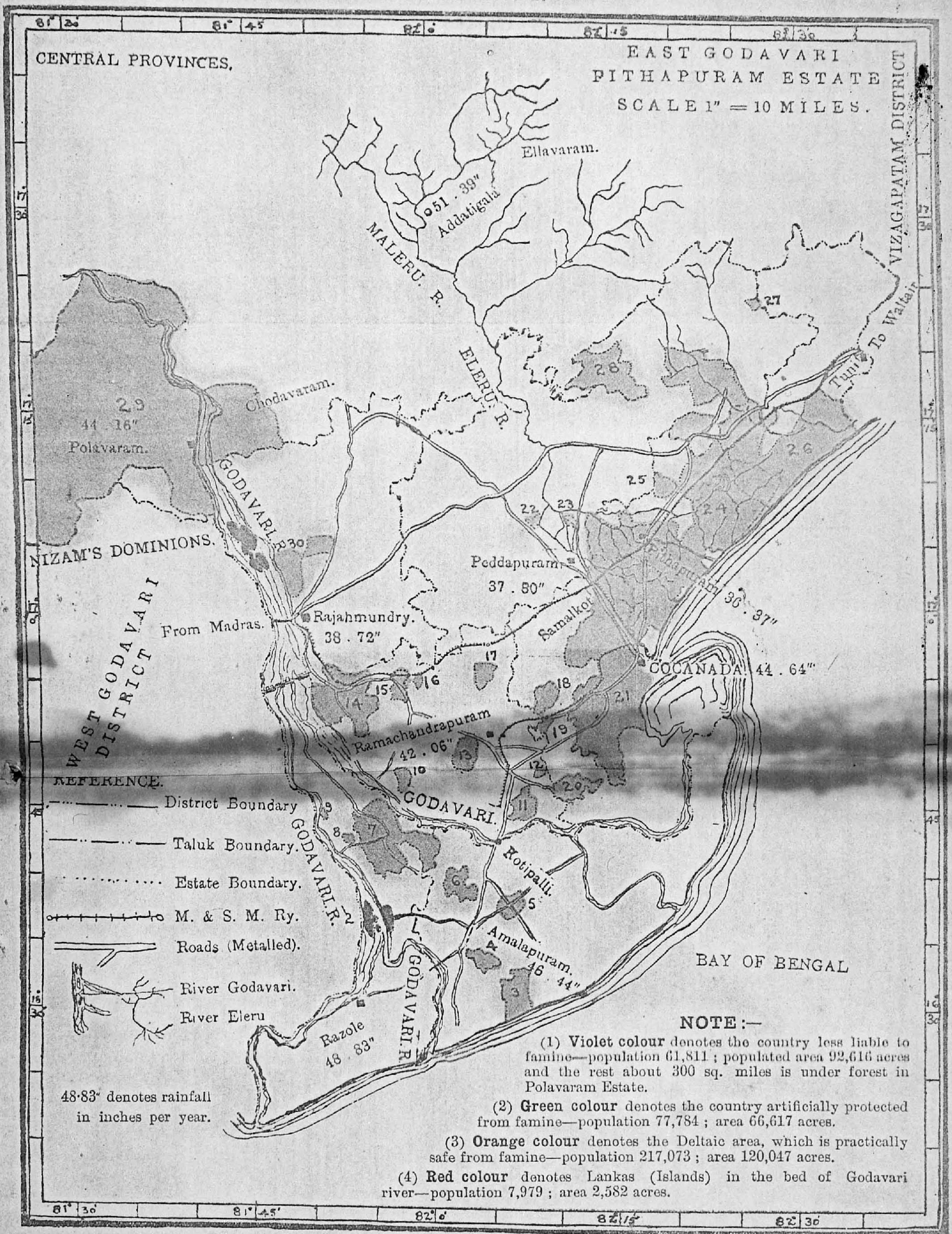
(b) *Delta Survey Extent (wet & dry)*

Alluvial, including Lankas and Padugai. ...	50,365	83	588	27	50,954	10	84
Regar. ...	3,258	78	1,261	49	4,520	27	8
Arenaceous. ...	4,294	94	755	83	5,050	77	8
Total —	57,919	55	2,605	59	60,525	14	100

18. The above two tables clearly go to prove that the Upland tracts contain 77°/。 of the black cotton and alluvial soils, and 19°/。 of red soil. But the Delta tracts contain 92°/。 of the alluvial and black cotton (*regar*) soil. On the whole, the Estate contains nearly 85°/。 of the best soil, according to the technical opinion of the **Survey and Settlement Department** conducted by the Government of Madras in the year 1906.

* Calculated from the Survey & Settlement Report of 1906.

MAP No. 1.



M. Sankar Linge Gowda, B. A.—29-9-36.

VIII. Details of each Tana.

19. The advantages and disadvantages of each Tana are being discussed in the following paragraphs, after careful investigation—Map No. 1 enclosed :—

(*a*) The **Mallavaram Tana** comprises of 45 villages 27 of which belong to the whole Inam villages of Totapalli Estate of Peddapore Taluk, 9 to Pithapur Division and 9 to Tuni Division. The Pampa Nadi irrigates the lands of the villages (1) Bendapudi (2) Srungavruskham (3) Tondangi (4) Hamsavaram (5) Kristnapuram and (6) Vemavaram in this Tana; and this source is placed in the 2nd class. There is a big tank called Ramarao Tank which comes under the first class tanks. This Tana contains good soils.

(*b*) The **Pithapuram Tana** comprises of 30 villages of which Sirivada appertains to Peddapur Taluk and the rest relate to Pithapur Division. Excepting Ponnada, Amravilli, Subbampet and Mulapeta, all villages have good road communications. The chief irrigation sources of this Tana are the Yeleru and the tanks. The villages, Virava, Viravada, Sirivada, Mallam, Gurudarapupalem and Chedalada contain rich alluvial soils on which sugarcane is grown; and the Yeleru feeds the lands of these villages. The lands of this Tana are mostly alluvial. Regar clay and loam are also seen.

(*c*) The **Palivela Tana** consists of 15 villages (Kottapet now being a separate village) lying in the Razole and Amalpur Taluks. The whole Tana except the villages of Lanka Gannavaram and Lanka lands, has good irrigation facilities through a net work of channels from the Godavari Anicut System. The Tana is very fertile and contains many cocoanut and plantain gardens. The fertile Lanka lands produce commercial crops, tobacco, chillies, etc.

(*d*) The **Samalkot Tana** consists of 23 villages, 13 of which were subsequently included to the Karapa Tana and the remaining 10 to the Pithapur Tana. The Tana villages have good road and Railway communications even in the interior. The lands are fertile and sugarcane is grown in some villages. Some of the lands are irrigated, by the Godavari river and some by the Yeleru. The villages Pansapadu, Vallur, Vundur, Koppavaram, Samalkota and Vemavaram have the irrigation facilities of both the Yeleru and the Godavari anicut system. Neman, Penumarty and Tammavaram villages contain poor soils as they are situated on the sea coast. The chief soils of this Tana are alluvial and ordinary soils.

(e) The Kadiyam Tana consists of 15 villages; (Outa Lanka and Viravaram treated as one village) 9 belonging to Rajahmundry Taluk, 3 to Ramachandrapur Taluk and 3 to Chodavaram Division. Seven villages are upland and the remaining are deltaic. Mulakal Lanka, which lies in the middle of the Godavari river, is one of the upland villages. The lands are fertile according to the Settlement report.

(f) The Karapa Tana comprises of 40 villages. The villages are situated in Cocanada and Ramachandrapur Taluks. The whole Tana has good road communications and good facilities for irrigation from the Godavari Anicut. It may be mentioned incidentally that some of the richest villages of the District, for instance, Velangi, Bhimavaram and Padalapaka, lie in this Tana. Velangi village alone pays an income tax of about Rs. 20,000/- while the rent derived by the Maharajah is about Rs. 10,000/- per annum.

IX. Proposed Survey Assessment of 1906.

20. The total dry area assessed by the Survey Authorities in the year 1906 in the Upland and Delta tracts is 67,247 (31,354 acres in Upland and 35,893 acres in the Delta) acres; and the average rates which were based on the principles of the *Ryotwari Tenure*, are shown below:—

Table No. 7

Acreage rates.	UPLAND.*		DELTA. †	
	Area in acres.	% to the total area.	Area in acres.	% to the total area.
0-8-0 to 1-0-0	13,420-67	42·8	636-18	1·5
1-2-0 to 2-8-0	11,652-61	37·1	9,947-74	27·8
3-0-0 to 4-0-0	Nil.	Nil.	2,830-23	7·8
4-0-0 to 4-8-0	3,987-60	12·7	3,755-17	10·5
5-0-0 to 5-8-0	2,293-23	7·4	6,598-26	18·5
7-0-0	Nil.	Nil.	12,123-40	33·9
Total.	31,354-11	100.0	35,89C-98	100.0
Average incidence per acre.	(Rs. 65,704 ÷ 31,354 acres.) 2—1—7		(Rs. 1,59,889 ÷ 35,891 acres.) 4—7—0	
Both Upland and Delta dry	Rs. 3—5—7			

* Calculated from Appendix No. 3. and † from Appendix No. 4, annexed.

21. The total wet area assessed by the Survey Authorites in the year 1906 in the Upland and Delta tracts is 60,699½ (41,306½ acres in Upland and 19,393 acres in Delta) acres ; and the acreage rates fixed by them, following the principles of the *Ryotwari* Tenure, are shown below :—

Table No. 8

Acreage rates.	DELTA.*		UPLAND.†	
	Area in acres.	% to the total area.	Area in acres.	% to the total area.
2-8-0 to 3-0-0	...	...	4,069-52	9'8
3-8-0 to 5-0-0	588-25	3'0	8,194-30	19'8
5-0-0 to 7-4-0	5,830-20	30'1	4,684-16	11'3
7-4-0 to 9-0-0	4,090-09	21'2	8,628-42	20'8
10-0-0	4,069-92	20'9	...	...
12-0-0	4,814-43	24'8	15,730-16	38'3
Total.	19,392-89	100'0	41,306-56	100'0
Average incidence of land rent per acre.	(Rs. 176,449 ÷ 19,393 acres.)	9—1—7	(Rs. 333,977 ÷ 41,306 acres.)	8—1—4

Both Upland & Delta wet (Rs. 510,426 ÷ 60,699) Rs. 8—6—6.

X. Equitable Land-Rent in the Zemindaries.

22. Just as the Guntur District has been divided into Delta and Upland, the Pithapuram Estate has been divided into two tracts, *viz.*, Delta and Upland. The Delta of the Pithapur Estate is more fertile than the Guntur Delta. As per G. O. No. 1390 dated 26-6-1936, the rates of the wet lands of the Guntur Delta No. A. range from Rs. 2-6-0 to Rs. 14-14-0. But the proposed rate in the Delta of the Pithapur Estate ranges from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 12/-. The average incidence per acre of wet land in the Ryotwari areas of the East Godavari District is Rs. 8-15-5.‡ Though the proposed average incidence per acre of wet land works out at Rs. 8-6-6, § the actual prevailing

* Calculated from Appendix No. 5. annexed. † Calculated from Appendix No. 6. annexed. ‡ *Vide*—Appendix No. 25 in page 401 of I. E. C. Vol. 1.
§ *Vide*—Table No. 8 of this book.

average incidence per acre of wet land in the Pithapuram Zemindari works out at Rs. 6-15-5 ‡ in the Upland area and Rs. 6-12-11 ‡ in the Delta area. As per the proposed rate, it is Rs. 0-9-0 lower per acre and as per the existing rate it is lower by Rs. 2/- per acre than the District average incidence per acre of the wet land. As the Pithapuram Estate is in the East Godavari District, the average incidence per acre of the wet land in the Estate ought to be Rs. 8-15-5. According to this calculation, the fair and equitable land-rent in the Pithapuram Zemindari ought to be Rs. 544,078-0-3 (60,699 acres x Rs. 8-15-5) while the actual rent demanded by the Maharajah comes to only Rs. 419,649-12-10.‡ Would the agitators prove that the Maharajah is demanding more than Rs. 544,078-0-3 for the wet lands?

XI. Allegations against the Zemindar.

23. The second Andhra Zemindari Ryots' Conference held at Ellore on 26-8-'33 appointed a committee called an "**Economic Enquiry Committee,**" consisting of three members, Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A., (Congress), President, Mr. R. M. Sarma and Mr. N. Venkatrama Naidu. They submitted a Report on the conditions in the Pithapur Estate. The allegations contained in the report and the reply of the Zemindar to the allegations are published below :—

STATEMENT OF PROF. RANGA.*	REPLY OF THE ZEMINDAR.†
1. High rates ranging from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 18/-. and at some time up to Rs. 30/- per acre in the case of wet lands. In the case of dry lands rates range from 5 to 10 rupees.	Barring exceptional cases of Swanta Inams the then Seri lands leased out and Lanka lands, the rents range from Rs. 0-12-0 to Rs. 8-0-0 for wet lands and from 0-2-0 to Rs. 5/- for dry lands. It is a mistake to generalise from stray instances. Pithapur Estate was under the Court of Wards from 1890 to 1906.

‡ Calculated from the Amarakam Accounts maintained by the Zemindar.
* Vide-Swarajya dated 9-10-1933. † Swarajya dated 2-11-1933.

2. The present Zemindar has taken advantage in forcing up rents. Katavaram (a non-estate village) given as an instance.	No rent was forced up after the Maharajah assumed charge of the Estate. He even refrained from taking advantage of the Act to enhance the rents once in 1910, and thus gave up already one opportunity. Prices obtained in 1890 are less than those in the years of depression from 1930 onwards. Katavaram is not an Estate village at all.
3. The Estate has done precious little in justifying a rise of one lakh and 25 thousand rupees in the annual income.	Increase is not to the extent of 1 lakh and 25 thousand. Only half or even less than that amount is obtained as allowed by Land Act, by filing suits for rent enhancement under Sec. 30 (1). Spends large sums for irrigation besides charities.
4. Prevented customary removal by ryots of stones, earth, pasture, etc.	No such instances. False charge. Customary rights are never interfered with.
5. Corruption in the irrigation department.	No instances. Vague and unwarranted remarks. Work was given on contract and not executed direct.
6. Settlement attempted but given up seeing the loss in 3 villages settled.	Settlements are favourable; gave increase to the Estate in the 3 villages. Even in the village of Veerava where settlement was applied for by the ryots, the result was favourable to the Estate.
7. Condition of Lanka ryots very bad, high rates of rent.	The system of auction of Lankas is not new or special to the Estate; even in the Government areas the same system continues. Lanka lands are liable to erosion. Protective works such as planting 'nanal' etc., are done by the Estate. Rents obtained in Mulakal Lanka during the late Maharajah's time were higher than at present. Lanka lands produce tobacco, chillies, etc., and so the rent is higher.

8. Ryots heavily indebted. Sent to jail for recovery of arrears of rent.	The Zamindar is not responsible for the economic conditions of the ryots all over India.

24. The allegations of **Prof. N. G. Ranga** are very interesting to a layman; but not even one allegation is based on scientific enquiry. Prof. Ranga is an Economist and has specialised in Rural Economics. Being a specialist, he ought to have found out the statistics as stated hereunder:—

A. **Average land Revenue:—**

1. Per wet acre,
2. Per dry acre;

B. **Percentage of:—**

3. Irrigated area to occupied area,
4. Irrigated area to total cropped area,
5. Irrigated area to net area sown,
6. Double crop lands to irrigated area,
7. Double crop lands to occupied area,
8. Single crop dry lands to occupied area,
9. Current fallows to occupied area,
10. Rice to total occupied area,
11. Dry grains to total occupied area,
12. Industrial crops to total cropped area;

C. 13. **Proportion of gross produce taken as land rent.**

25. After taking the above statistics, he ought to have compared them with such kind of statistics collected in a Ryotwari area which resembles the Pithapuram Estate. He has not done so. I also read the reply of the Zemindar of Pithapuram published in the '**Swarajya**' dated 2nd November 1933. So far as I have studied, the reply of the Zemindar is very sympathetic whereas the points raised by Prof. Ranga and his colleagues are **absurd**.

XII. Agitators' Statements Refuted.

26. Some people are of opinion that the present Maharajah of Pithapuram is responsible for the increase of revenue in his Estate to an extent of Rs. 125,000.* From the records, I see that the Land-rent demand for the year 1901-02 was

* Vide-Page 63 of Prof. Ranga's Economic Enquiry Committee Report of 1933—Andhra Economic Series No. 4.

Rs. 758,025‡ and the Land-rent demand for the year 1931-32 was only Rs. 821,686† according to the accounts published by the Government of Madras. The figures for the year 1931-32 show an increase of Rs. 63,661; and this increase is only 8·4% of the revenue of 1901-02. I do not think that this percentage is high when compared to the land Revenue of the Government deltaic village No. 12, **Chintalvadi**, Kulitalai Taluk, Trichinopoly District, which has increased by 125% within a period of 33 years, *i.e.*, from 1892 to 1925.* The increase of 8½% in the Pithapuram Estate is mostly due to the legitimate enhancement allowed by the Court, at Re. 0-1 6 and 0-2-0 in the rupee as provided in the Estates Land Act and partly due to assessing new cultivation. Prof. Ranga's statement about the increase of Rs. 125,000 in the Estate is not supported by records, and it is only a guess. He has calculated at 12½% on the assumed demand of the Estate.

27. Some people misrepresent to the public that the Maharajah is a rack-renter. Let us discuss how far this is true in the Deltaic area :—

There are 44 *Mamul* wet villages in the Estate, as shown below :—

Table No. 9.

	Tanas.	No. of Villages.
1.	Karapa	30
2.	Samalkot	7
3.	Palivela	4
4.	Kadiyam	3
	Total ...	44

In some of the villages in the deltaic area, all the lands have been shown as dry in the *Amarkam* (Estate Lease) accounts though they are cultivated with wet crops with the aid of the

‡ Vide-Appendix No. C. No. 2 B Col. 4. Report of the Administration of the Estates Under Court of Wards (1901-02).

† Vide-Consolidated Demand Collection and Balance Statement for the Fasli 1341 shown to me by the Zemindar.

* Vide-Comparative Statement published in page 26 of the S. I. E. & L. O. Economic Journal Vol. 1. No. 1 of September, 1936.

Godavari water. They have not registered such lands as wet lands in the Estate, as water-tax is paid to the Government direct by the tenants. In the case of *Mamul* wet land only, the Zemindar collects the water rate and the rate of water tax charged by the Estate is much lower than that charged by the Government. To give one or two concrete instances, I have gathered the statistics of two deltaic *Mamul* wet villages of the Pithapur Estate *viz.*, **Seela** and **Manjeru** where in the same villages there are Government Ryotwari lands and Estate ryot lands. If we compare the position of the Ryotwari ryot with that of the Estate ryot, the position of the latter is decidedly better. That is to say, the Government ryot pays Rs. 1-8-0 more per acre than the Estate ryot, or in other words, the ryots of the Estate lands will fare worse if their lands are treated as Government Ryotwari Tenure. I give below the complete statistics of the two deltaic villages to prove the above points:—

28. The Government Ryotwari area of the Seela village is 205 acres and 56 cents with a wet assessment of Rs. 1,422-9-0 with rates at Rs. 5-15-0 to 8-4-0 per acre irrigated. In the same village the Zemindari *Zerayati* extent is 1,430 acres of which 1·409 acres and 50 cents are *Mamul* wet and 20 acres and 50 cents are *Bapat* or Dry wet extents. The average rate per acre of *Mamul* wet land is Rs. 5-9-0 per acre inclusive of water tax payable to the Zemindar. The dry rate per acre of *Bapat* wet lands payable to the Zemindar is Rs. 1-8-0 per acre exclusive of water tax of Rs. 6-4-0 per acre payable to the Government. Thus the entire rent payable to the Zemindar on 1,430 acres is about Rs. 7,930-12-0 which works out an average of about Rs. 5-8-0 per acre against an average rate of Rs. 7-0-0 per irrigated acre payable by a Government ryot in respect of Government Ryotwari land of 205 acres and 56 cents assessed with Rs. 1,422-9-0.

[N.B.—The information contained in paragraph No. 28 has been gathered from the accounts of Village *Karanam* (Accountant) brought forth before me]

29. With the aid of the above figures, we can also compare the water-rate charged by the Zemindar on his *Mamul* wet land with that charged by the Govérnment on the *Bapat* wet land in the same village. The water rate charged by the

Zemindar is Rs. 5-9-0 *minus* Rs. 1-8-0, *i.e.*, Rs. 4-1-0 against Rs. 6-4-0 per acre charged by the Government.

30. Similarly, if we take the figures of Manjeru Village we will find that the Government Ryotwari land is 182 acres and 64 cents with an assessment of Rs. 1,304 with rates at 5–15–0 to 8–4–0 per acre. The Zemindari *Zerayati* extent of this village is about 800 acres of which 740 is *Mamul* wet and 60 acres are *Bapat* wet with an annual rent of Rs. 5,000 payable to the Zemindar which works out at an average of about Rs. 6–6–0 per acre against 7–2–0 payable to the Government.

31. Under this stern logic of actual evidences I cannot call the Maharajah a '**Rack-renter**' When he charges 21% less in the Seela village and 10½ per cent. less in the Manjeru village than the Government rates in the same villages, one is at a loss to find out how he can be accused.

32. When the Estate was under the **Court of Wards** they were collecting an assessment of Rs. 665,785–5–4 on Zerayati lands proper. The Court of Wards on behalf of the Government of Madras thought fit that a Survey and Settlement should be introduced in the Estate in the interests of the tenants and the Zemindar before the Estate was handed over to the Maharajah. Accordingly Survey and Settlement Authorities did their operations. The financial statement contained in their report clearly goes to prove that they had recommended an enhancement of Rs. 138,043 made up of Rs. 93,577* on assessed lands and Rs. 44,397 on unoccupied lands. When the present Maharajah assumed charge of the Estate in the year 1906, he could have got an increase of Rs. 93,577 if only he had introduced the Settlement rates as there was then no legal impediment for this course. He had no liking to increase the revenue of his Estate and burden the ryots just at a time when his ryots hailed his return to *Gadi*.

33. Subsequently the Estates' Land Act which came into force in the year 1908, prevented any increase of rents beyond 2 annas in the rupee and even this increase was allowed once

* Vide—Report of the Survey and Settlement of 1906.

in 20 years on the ground of the rise in prices. As the rents of the Estate were not increased from at least the year 1890 (*which is the year of the demise of the late Rajah*), the present Maharajah did not avail himself of the statutory opportunity afforded by the Estates' Land Act to enhance his rents once in 1910. He availed himself of it at the end of the next 20 years *i.e.*, in 1930. It is this enhancement that has attracted the attention of Prof. Ranga and his colleagues of the unofficial Economic Enquiry Committee. They would have been just if they had only referred to the Settlement Report mentioned above and the opportunity of increasing the rent waived aside again in 1910. It is really regrettable that the enhanced rent was noted as Rs. 125,000, when as a matter of fact it was not half as much as can be seen from the demands of 1901–02 and 1931–32 shown in paragraph No. 26 of this book.

34. When the Maharajah filed suits in the year 1934 for the enhancement of the two annas in the rupee before the Court, R. **Gallette Esq.**, I.C.S., observed in his judgment of 23rd December 1935 as follows :—

35. " The plaintiff flooded the court with suits for enhancement, not in hundreds but in thousands; and I have to deal with the last waves of this flood after being in the (Revenue) Division a few weeks.

36. " My predecessor pronounced judgment in a great number of suits, and I might follow the lines of his judgment if I did not feel it necessary to give some weight to certain considerations of which he seems to have taken no account. I concede to the plaintiff that on the figures by which this court has to decide whether there has been a rise in prices or not—the published official figures—the decade ending 1933 showed an average of higher prices than the decade ending 1913. But the effect on these averages, of the Great War and its aftermath, has to be considered. If a rise in price is permanent, or at least likely to continue for a long period after the decree of the court, it is reasonable to order enhancement. But if the rise was due to transient causes, not likely to recur, and if prices have already fallen well below the average and are not likely to reach the level of the average again in the

near future what sense or justice is there in making the ryot, already hard-hit by depression, pay more heavily in the future, so as to retard his recovery ? These ten year averages cannot be called long-term averages. Even twenty year averages may be deceptive, but how deceptive the ten year averages actually are, can be shown by comparing the rise shown for 1924 to 1934 against 1904 to 1914, with that claimed by the plaintiff. I expect that by the end of 1936 the ryot will be able to claim a reduction on similar statistics. Statistics must always be interpreted with discretion; by juggling with them the unscrupulous can support wicked paradoxes.

37. "My predecessor found that when he took evidence about agricultural out-turns and expenses, the plaintiff's witnesses tended to exaggerate the former and underestimate the latter, while the defence did the reverse. In these suits I have no evidence. But on general experience and the statistics given in that trustworthy little compilation 'The Coimbatore College Note-Book' I should say that the gross out-turn on delta paddy lands cannot on the average be less than 2,000 lbs. of grain per acre. That makes rather more than 12 bags of the kind used in this region. The prevailing price is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 4/- a bag, the tendency being now upward except for short downward fluctuations of the usual seasonal kind. So the gross out-turn is about Rs. 48/- worth of paddy. Cultivation expenses, apart from the cattle, amount to Rs. 18/-; and for the expenses connected with cattle the value of the straw is a fair compensation. The net out-turn may be taken as Rs. 30/- per acre at present, and is not likely to go up much in money value in the next few years. This, like most Zemindars, allows nothing for vicissitudes of season or difficulty of marketing.

38. "The question then is, how much of this net out-turn should the ryot pay as rent? He has to pay for his water, but that is business proposition and it would really be more logical to exhibit this item under the head of cultivation expenses. Whether the ryot pays Rs. 2-8-0 to the Zemindar or Rs. 6-4-0 to the Government, he gets his water cheap; it is indispensable to him and the cost of supplying it has to be covered. Even so, it means that his Rs. 30/- is diminished to Rs. 24/- or Rs. 27½/-

at most per acre. How many acres has he? In most of the holdings covered by these suits the land is divided amongst numerous pattadars. The pattadar and his family have generally no other resource that can supplement the yield of their fields to any noticable extent. In the delta generally there is about one acre per head of population, and a holding of four acres to a family may be taken as the average. If the pattadar has to pay more than Rs. 10/- per acre in rent, his family will be reduced to an annual income of about Rs. 60/-. This represents the barest subsistence. It allows nothing for improvement to the land or betterment of the family. It is surely misguided and ungenerous on the part of the Zemindar, whose income runs into lakhs to try and wring an additional two annas in the rupee from the ryot, even if the Zemindar cannot be blamed for the over-population which makes the cultivation of this rich land so unprofitable to the individual. The transfer of these two annas in the rupee benefits nobody; not the Zemindar, who already has more than he can spend without ostentation and has not yet learnt to spend his surplus on the improvement of the Estate and the work that needs doing in the villages; not the ryots, who are left incapable of reducing their debts or even cultivating their lands thoroughly and carefully; and not the general public, since the Zemindar's swollen income is exempt from income-tax and his peishkush (*blessed phrase*) permanently settled."

39. "The notion behind the '**permanent settlement**' was that if the Zemindars were given reasonable security they would settle down to be model landlords, alive to their responsibilities as well as to their privileges. It was the notion of trusting natures. The result has borne out the prognostications of the more cynical critics of the settlements. Absentee landlords, collecting their rents by agents whom they barely trouble to control, never visiting their villages, giving remissions only on the rarest occasions and making no effort to assist the Government and the District Boards in providing better water, better communications, better education or anything else of the kind in their estates, are very ill-advised to call in the courts to enhance their already high rents. They take advantage of the letter of the law, ignoring the spirit; and the final fruit will be exasperation."

40. I closely studied the observations of my friend R. Gallette, Esq., I.C.S. He discusses the principles of Settlement. He shows sympathy towards the agriculturists. Had such sympathetic officers been appointed as Settlement Officers by the benign Government of Madras, the Resettlement Scheme of the Guntur, the West and the East Godavari, and the Kurnool Districts would not have come into force and enhancement of rates would not have burdened the poor ryots even in the period of depression. When the question of enhancement arose in the Pithapuram Zemindari, Mr. Gallette enforced the argument regarding the average prices, acreage yield and income per acre in rupees and cost of cultivation. From the beginning I have always taken pains to point out in my report that the Settlement Officers generally err in calculating the average rain fall; and I have also brought these facts to the notice of the **Rt. Hon. Marquis of Linlithgow**, Viceroy of India, in my letter dated 4-5-1936. No doubt he is also interested in my views; but the periodical resettlements are going on. The Government of Madras say that the "economic condition of the people has improved to a noticable degree during the currency of the re-settlement period" even in districts like Kurnool,* which is generally liable to famine. When the Government themselves point out that "the economic condition of a famine tract has been on the whole one of prosperity",* how could my friend, Mr. Gallette say that the economic condition of the Pithapur Estate is not good when this Estate contains 53·5 % dry and 46·5% wet lands, 20% of which are in the delatic area which is practically safe from famine.

41. The most material point Mr. Gallette discusses is that of the rent the Zemindar is entitled to take from his tenants. In order to fix the rent, he estimates the gross out-turn at Rs. 48 per wet acre, and a net out-turn of Rs. 30 per wet acre deducting the cost of cultivation at Rs. 18 per wet acre. Granting that his gross out-turn is correct, the question arises whether the Zemindar is entitled to a share of the gross produce or net produce as land rent.

42. "The principle of the British Land Revenue policy", says Dr. Maclean, "is that the tax should in no case exceed

* *Vide* G.O. No. 1488 dated 11th July 1936, Government of Madras.

40% of the gross produce on the lands for which irrigation is provided at Government cost, or 33% of the gross produce in the case of lands not so irrigated". The **East India Company** gave SANNADS to all the ZEMINDARS making them the full owners of the land giving the proprietory right of the soil. When this right was conferred on them, the Zemindars got the full power to eject a ryot at their will and pleasure. When grave complaints came to the notice of the Government, the Government introduced the "Regulation IV of 1822" to safeguard the '**Occupancy right**' of the long-standing tenants against the protests of the Zemindars and they f[illegible] dictated to the Zemindars their "Land Revenue Policy" which has been explained by **Dr. Maclean,** as mentioned above. According to this dictated principle, the Zemindars began to fix the rent in wet and dry lands in their respective jurisdictions.

43. So the Land-rent in the Zemindaries is only a *share on the gross produce,* not *on the net produce* of the land. According to the dictated policy of the Government, the Zemindar is entitled to take on an average Rs. 15 per wet acre. In fact, the present average incidence of land-rent in the deltaic area does not go beyond Rs. 6–12–11 per wet acre calculated with reference to a wet assessment of Rs. 132,052–8–4 on 19,392 acres and 89 cents. Adding the enhancement of 0–1–6 in the rupee made by suits filed in 1930, the average incidence does not exceed Rs. 6-14-5 which is Rs. 2 less per wet acre than the average incidence of land revenue per wet acre prevailing in the East Godavari District.

44. Mr. Gallette openly criticises the Maharajah on this basis, *viz.,* that he "has not yet learnt to spend his surplus on the improvement of the Estate and the work that needs doing in the villages". In fact he has spent Rs. 35,593 * on an average every year for the repairs of irrigation works in the Upland tract, which fetches an average annual revenue on wet lands to an extent of Rs. 287,597. § This statement clearly goes to prove that the Maharajah is spending on the irrigation of the Estate $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., while the Madras Government is

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* *Vide*—Appendix No. 8 annexed.

§ Calculated from the Amarkam accounts maintained by the Zemindar.

spending (Rs. 4,448,000† the expenditure on irrigation out of Rs. 73,693,700† the land revenue) a little over six per cent.

45. Mr. Gallette remarks sarcastically that "the Zemindar's swollen income is exempt from income tax and his peishkush (*blessed phrase*) 'permanently settled'". The Maharajah of Pithapuram belongs to the first class of Ancient principalities and he has got a political status according to the version of the Government of Madras. His peishkush which has been ridiculed by Mr. Gallette as a 'blessed phrase', is only a tribute payable by him as the result of a contract between the East India Company and himself and in fact, he was one of those who lost the ruling powers under the British Raj on a meagre report made by the then Officers of the East India Company, in the words of **Mr. Thackery**, the then well known member of the Board in the year 1819.‡

46. Though Mr. Gallette has made the above remarks in his judgment of 1935, the **Hon. Sir C. A. Souter**, C.S.I., I.C.S., who has served in various capacities for 25 years, from Sub-Collector to the 1st member of the Board of Revenue and now member to the Executive Council of the Government of Madras, has observed in the year 1933-34 as follows :—

47. "The present Maharajah, **Sri Surya Rao Bahadur**, succeeded to the Estate after a period of protracted litigation in 1906, is of charitable disposition and is a great patron of learning. His Adi-Andhra Orphanages for boys and girls started respectively in 1920 and 1928, take in about a hundred orphans of both sexes between them. These are in charge of Brahmos and the inmates are brought up as members of faith, and are fed, clothed and educated at the Maharajah's own expense. The village boasts of several pandits, well versed in Sanskrit and Telugu many of whom have been engaged by the Maharajah for nearly 20 years in compiling a Telugu lexicon. The Maharajah's benefactions run up to about 20 lakhs of rupees and the institutions helped by him are the Andhra University, § his College and High School at Cocanada, two high

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† *Vide*—Budget Estimate of the Madras Government for the year 1935—36.

‡ *Vide*—Page 14 in Vol. 3, I. E. C.

§ Maharajah has not done much to Andhra University—*The Author.*

schools, one at Pithapuram and the other, the Virasalingam High School at Rajahmundry, the Andhra Sahitya Parishad, the Annadana Samajam and the Sri Ramarao Orphanage at Cocanada and the local Orphanages, hospitals and dispensaries. He has also helped some deserving young men with scholarships for training and education in foreign countries. The Maharajah has opened a free Veterinary hospital near the Fort of Pithapuram. He has also constructed at a cost of 60 thousand rupees the Town-Hall and the ladies Club at Pithapuram. **The Estate is a remarkably fine one.**"*

48. Dewan Bahadur Dr. **Sir R. Venkataratnam, Kt.,** Ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, has also published an article about the generosity of the present Maharajah of Pithapuram, in the Madrs Mail, dated 11th April, 1936. I would have quoted his own expressions ; but I have quoted the observations of the Hon. Sir C. A. Souter, who is a member of the Executive Council, Madras for the information of the agitators. I perused the accounts of the charities of the Maharajah and found that the amount spent towards the social and economic development of the people ran up to Rs. 30 lakhs and more.

XIII. Incidence of Land-rent.

49. In order to ascertain the real burden of land-rent in the Pithapuram Zemindari, scientifically, I have divided the Zemindari into Upland and Delta.

(a) *UPLAND TRACT.*

50. The compact upland tract shown in the enclosed map No. 2 is a country artificially protected from famine; and the percentage of irrigated area to net area sown is 83 and this tract contains 33% alluvial soil and 44% fertile black cotton (*regar*) soil.

51. There are 48 Villages (36 villages in Pithapuram and 12 in Tuni Taluk) in the Upland tract of the Pithapuram Estate. The total area of the Zeroyati lands is 45,782 acres (27,495

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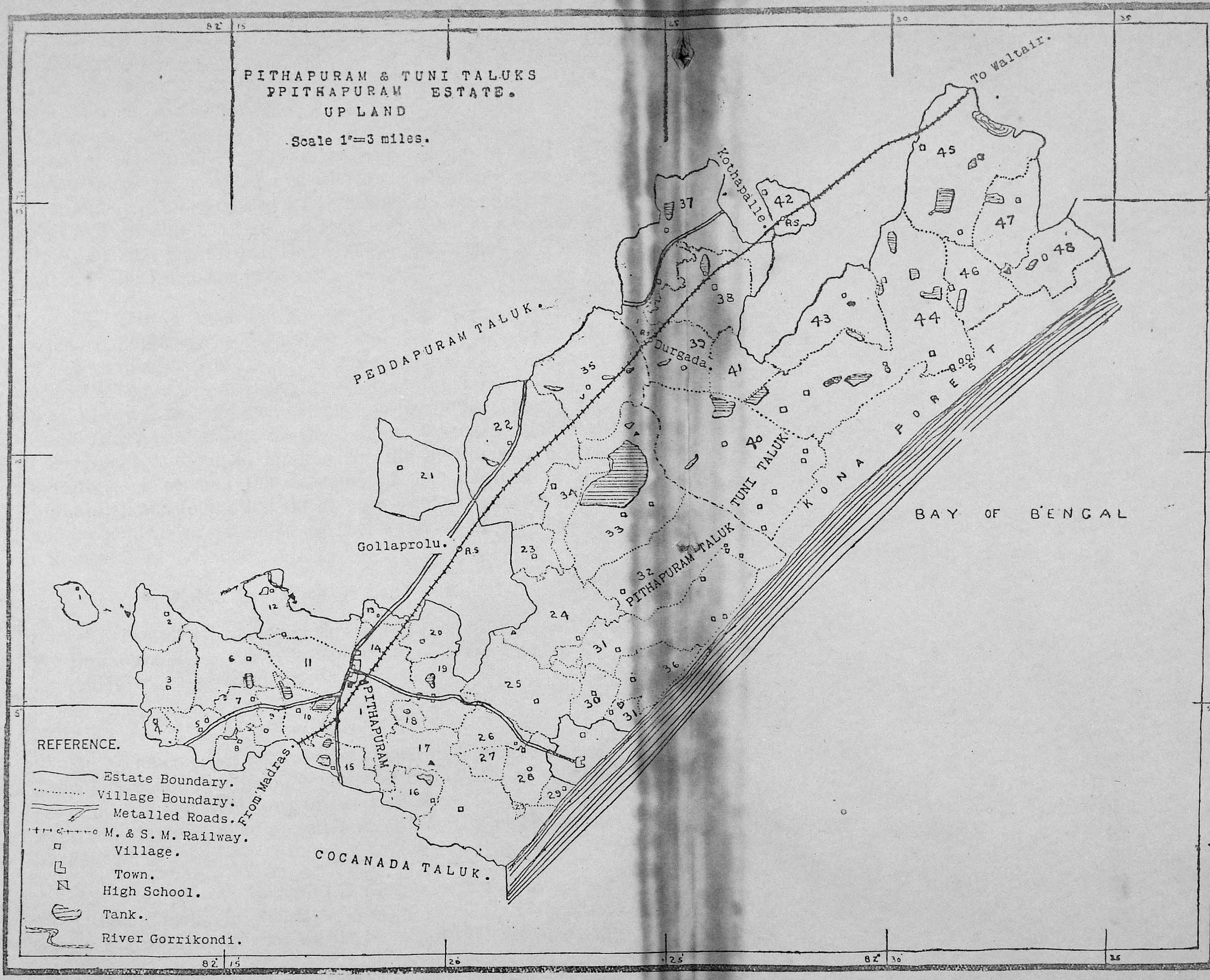
* Copied from Government Publication printed in 1935.

MAP No. 2.



M. Sankar Linge Gowda, B.A.—25-9-36.

PITHAPURAM ESTATE VILLAGES OF UPLAND TRACT IN PITHAPURAM AND TUNI TALUKS IN EAST GODAVARI DT.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Population.	Extent in Acres and Cents.
	PITHAPURAM TALUK.		
1	Chedalada ...	1,744	455-61
2	Viravada ...	2,539	1,667-98
3	Mallam ...	1,845	1,388-57
4	Govindarajupalem ...	168	327-98
5	Jallur ...	986	823-56
6	Virava ...	2,226	943-55
7	Fakruddinpalem ...	821	601-38
8	Somavaram ...	1,701	624-49
9	Kandrada ...	1,271	591-76
10	Komarapuram ...	807	782-69
11	Pithapuram ...	16,027	4,689-58
12	Jamulepalli ...	641	468-73
13	Illindrada ...	...	285-05
14	Agraharam ...	1,360	1,219-22
15	Chitrada ...	2,107	945-43
16	Gorasa ...	1,438	870-27
17	Komaragiri ...	2,489	4,170-17
18	Navakhandravada ...	696	306-01
19	Kondevaram ...	1,866	1,409-77
20	Madhavapuram ...	754	986-77
21	Tatiparti ...	3,271	2,293-91
22	Chebrole ...	5,052	4,765-15
23	Seetanagaram ...	...	796-46
24	Nagulapalli ...	3,906	2,459-88
25	Yendapalle ...	1,443	2,621-01
26	Vakatippa ...	1,365	617-14
	PITHAPURAM TALUK—(*Contd.*)		
27	Kutukudumelle ...	909	777-59
28	Kottapalle ...	1,182	1,016-87
29	Subbampeta ...	278	287-84
30	Amaravalle ...	545	880-57
31	Ponnada ...	3,266	1,329-83
32	Ramanakkapeta ...	2,696	4,214-74
33	Mallavaram ...	1,968	4,699-15
34	Lakshmipuram ...	...	1,195-70
35	Durgada ...	2,964	3,579-87
36	Mulapeta ...	1,889	1,333-12
	TUNI TALUK.		
37	Bendapudi ...	2,356	4,298-84
38	Chinnayapalem ...	1,426	2,674-28
39	Ravikampadu ...	954	1,712-78
40	Alavilli ...	3,900	6,347-83
41	Kommanapalle ...	633	1,193-33
42	Gopalapatnam ...	561	815-27
43	Srungavrukshan ...	1,045	2,331-27
44	Thondangi ...	4,798	7,696-90
45	Hamsavaram ...	2,506	4,781-84
46	Paidikonda ...	1,273	1,873-60
47	Krishnapuram ...	1,635	1,587-94
48	Vemavaram ...	1,979	1,730-53

N36-1

acres wet and 18,287 acres dry), and the land rent fixed there on is Rs. 252,435 (Rs. 207,171 for wet lands and Rs. 45,264 for dry lands), according to the Amarakam Accounts. The average incidence of land rent is Rs. 7-8-6 (Rs. 2,07,171 divided by 27,495 acres) per wet acre, and Rs. 2-7-7 (Rs. 45,264 divided by 18,287 acres) per dry acre. The average incidence of land revenue is Rs. 6-8-0* per wet acre in the Ryotwari area of the bordering Upland Taluk of Pedapuram, irrigated by rain-fed tanks, where the 60 years' average rain-fall is only 37·8 inches.†

52. The above comparison shows that there is an increase of Rs. 1-0-6 per wet acre in the Zemindari area. The Upland tract of Pithapuram is irrigated by the Yeleru river which is defined as a first class source by the Survey Department, as it rises in Ellavaram Taluk, where the 60 years' average rain-fall is 51·39 † inches. In as much as the lands of Pithapuram Taluk are irrigated by a source which has a supply of fourteen inches of rainfall over and above that of the Upland tract of Peddapuram, it is perfectly reasonable to charge the lands in the former Taluk at a higher rate; and the present increase in the rate, viz., Rs. 1-0-6 per acre, therefore cannot be considered as an exhorbitant incidence of land-rent. Moreover, the Government of Madras have estimated the land values per acre of wet land in the Pithapuram Taluk at Rs. 400, which is twice as much as that in Peddapuram. Again as per acre dry land they have estimated at Rs. 300 in Pithapuram and this is six times that of the Peddapuram Taluk.§ This also goes to prove that the present incidence in the Upland tract is reasonable.

53. In fact, there is no difference between the first class source of an Upland tract and the first class irrigation source in the Deltaic area. As such I can safely compare the average rate of the Deltaic tract with that of the Pithapuram Taluk. The average incidence of land revenue is Rs. 8-6-10* per wet acre and Rs. 4-2-7* per dry acre in the Ryotwari area of Amalapuram Taluk. That is to say, the wet rate is higher by

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*Calculated from the Statement of holdings, cultivation and Demand for Fasli 1342 for the East Godavari District.

† Calculated from the metrological reports from 1870 to 1930.

§ *Vide*-Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency, Edition 1913.

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Re. 0-14-4 per acre, the dry rate by Rs. 1-11-0 per acre and the average incidence by Rs. 1-5-0 per acre than the Zemindari rates prevailing in the Pithapuram Taluk. In my previous paragraph I have taken the average incidence of East Godavari District as Rs. 8-15-5. I could have taken this high figure for comparison. But to be on the safe side, I have taken a lower incidence prevailing in a neighbouring Upland Taluk and that too has become favourable to the Estate Upland-rates.

54. There are 43,174 acres irrigated by private channels taking from the rivers, the Yeleru and the Pampanadi, in the Upland tracts of Pithapuram and Tuni Taluks, maintained at the expense of the Maharajah, who is spending 6% more on irrigation works than the Government in the *Ryotwari* tracts. The following table shows the area of the crops for the year 1932–33 in the 48 Zemindari villages of the above taluks according to the accounts of Fasli 1342 prepared by the Board of Revenue, for the Zemindari area :—

Table No. 10

Names of Crops	Area in acres
Paddy	38,813
Cholam, Kombu and Ragi ...	1,770
Pulses	12,680
Gingelli including cocoanut gardens ...	540
Condiments and chillies	3,330
Sugarcane	600
Cotton	1,128
Tobacco *	2,000*
Orchards and Garden produce ...	2,535
Total area cropped ...	63,396
Net area sown ...	51,728
Area cropped more than once ...	11,668
Single cropped area	40,060

* It is stated as 16 acres in the Government Accounts ; but it is wrong as I have explained in paragraph No. 83 of this book.

55. From Table No. 10, one can easily find out the percentages of the important statistics in the following manner to ascertain the burden of land-rent :—

Table No. 11

Items		For Pithapuram Zemindari
Percentages of :—		
1. Irrigated area to net area sown	...	83
2. Irrigated area by private canals to total area cropped ...	...	68
3. Rice to total cropped area ...	...	61
4. Dry grains and pulses to total cropped area.		22½
5. Industrial crops to total cropped area	...	16
6. 60 years' average rain-fall from May to November		
(*a*) for the dry crop	...	34·6 inches
(*b*) for the irrigation source	...	51·39 inches
7. Double crop lands to irrigated area	...	27%
8. Single crop lands to net area sown	...	77½
9. Single crop lands to total cropped area	...	63

56. When the irrigated area to total cropped area is 25%, the irrigated area to net area sown is 28%, rice to total cropped area is 30%, dry grains to total cropped area are 50%, and industrial crops to total cropped area are 20% in the Madras Presidency, the incidence of land revenue works out at Rs. 2-4-4 per acre (*wet and dry*) and at Rs. 6–6–7 per wet acre. When the irrigated area to total cropped area is 44%, irrigated area to net area sown is 58%, rice to total cropped area is 50%, dry grains to total cropped are 27%, and industrial crops to total cropped area are 23% in the East Godavari District, the average incidence of land-revenue works out at Rs. 4-8-9 per acre (*wet and dry*) and at Rs. 8–15–11 per wet acre. When the irrigated area to total cropped area is 68%, the irrigated area to net area sown is 83%, rice to total cropped area is 61%, dry

grains to total cropped area are 22½% and industrial crops to total cropped area are 16% in the compact Upland tract of 48 villages of the Pithapuram Zemindari, what should be the incidence of land rent per wet acre as well as per acre (*wet and dry*) according to the principles of *Ryotwari* Tenure? It is for **Prof. Ranga and Mr. Ramadas Pantulu** to solve this problem and to fix the land-rent for this area, as they are very interested in dubbing the Zemindars as rack-renters.

57. The normal yield per acre fixed in the Upland tract of the 48 villages of Pithapuram Division is shown below :—

Table No. 12. †

Names of crops.	Area in acres.	Average yield in lbs. or income in Rs. per acre.	Income in Rs. per acre during depression period.	Total income in Rs.
Paddy				
(*a*) Irrigated ...	19,413	1,840 lbs.	Rs. 48*	1,863,024
(*b*) Unirrigated ...	19,400	1,020 ,,		
Dry grains ...	1,770	440 ,,	Rs. 14	24,780
Pulses ...	12,680	255 ,,	Rs. 8	101,440
Till ...	460	220 ,,	Rs. 13	5,980
Cocoanut ...	80	Rs. 50	Rs. 50	4,000
Condiments & Chillies.	3,330	Rs. 45	Rs. 45	149,850
Sugarcane ...	600	Rs. 200	Rs, 200	120,000
Cotton ...	1,128	Rs. 22	Rs. 22	24,816
Tobacco ...	2,000	Rs. 90	Rs. 90	180,000
Orchards & Garden Produce ...	2,535	Rs. 55	Rs. 55	139,425
Total ...	63,396	...	Total income	2,613,315

58. The normal area under food grains is 53,723 acres yielding 59,884,700 lbs. (annual average) costing Rs. 1,995,224. Hence one acre of food grains (*irrigated and unirrigated*) produces 1,109 lbs. of food grains in three kinds of soils costing

† Calculated from the Appendix No. 9 annexed.

* According to the estimate of Mr. Gallette, I.C.S., the then Sub-Collector of Rajahmundry, East Godavari District, in the year 1935.

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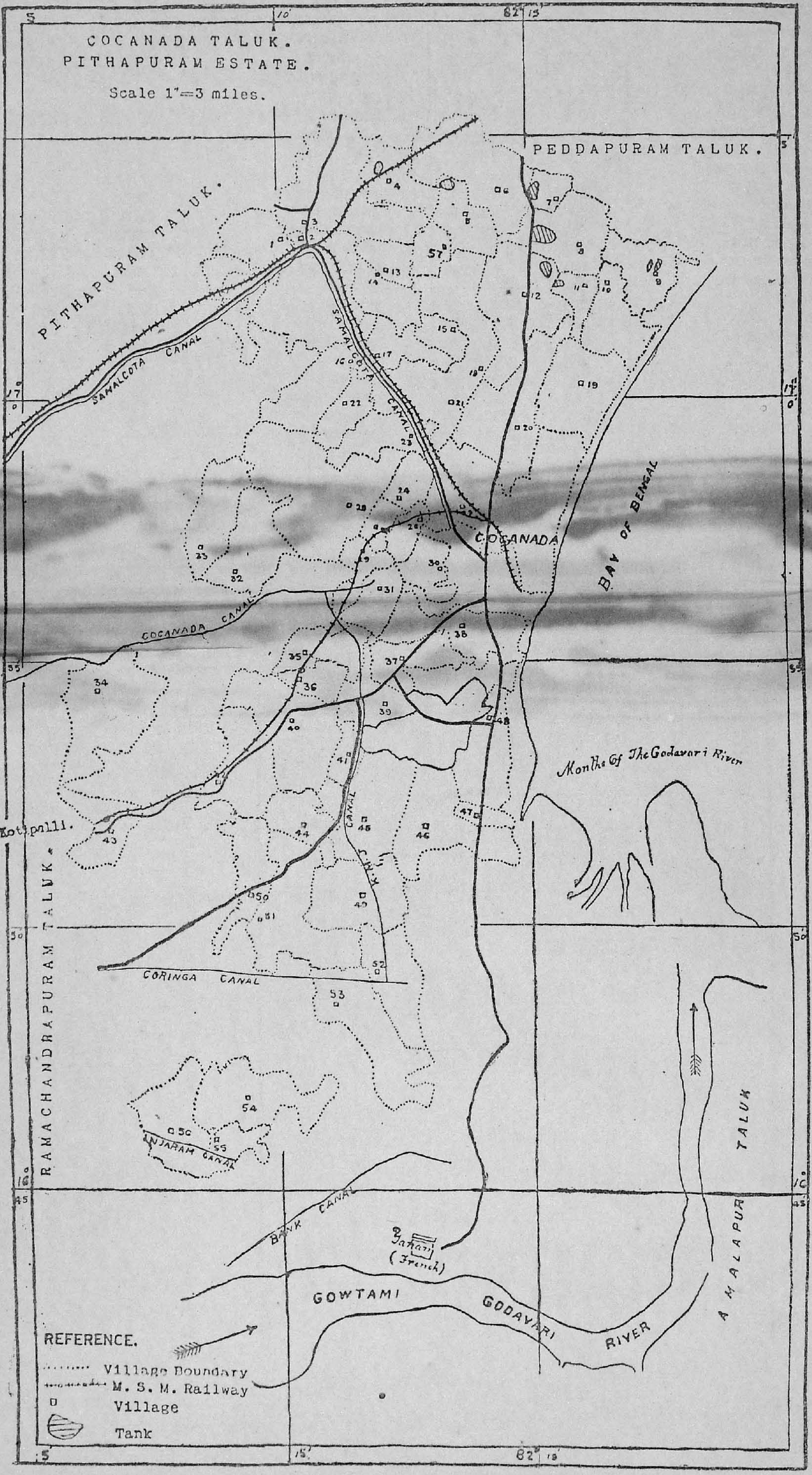
MAP No. 3.



M. Sankar Linge Gowda, B. A.—25-9-36.

PITHAPURAM ESTATE VILLAGES IN COCANADA TALUQ, EAST GODAVARI DIST.

Serial No.	Name of Village.	Population.	Extent in Acres and Cents.
1	Jeggammagaripeta ...	965	2,832–41
2	Bhimavaram ...	71	3,678–02
3	Samalkota ...	17,945	3,144–64
4	Kapavaram ...	509	1,062–58
5	Navara ...	1,252	1,021–40
6	Pavara ...	985	2,499–76
7	Pandravada ...	473	409–57
8	Panduru ...	1,199	1,715–10
9	Nemam ...	1,261	1,271–37
10	Tammavaram ...	2,453	1,343–46
11	Penumarti ...	457	523–06
12	Timmapuram ...	1,508	2,354–09
13	Vunduru ...	1,873	586–63
14	Valluru ...	631	858–49
15	Kopavaram ...	161	495–07
16	Venkatakrishna-rayapuram ...	1,582	1,494–81
17	Mamilladoddi ...	311	847–86
18	Panasapadu ...	2,556	1,639–13
19	Vakalapudi ...	1,202	1,906–92
20	Ramanayyapeta ...	2,389	2,473–35
21	Sarpavaram ...	1,949	1,715–61
22	Boyinapudi ...	530	695–75
23	Madhavapatnam ...	779	1,100–41
24	Ganganapalli ...	618	585–21
25	Suryaravupeta ...	1,727	4,202–54
26	Chidiga ...	830	468–76
27	Kovvada ...	663	392–86
28	Rameswaram (A. T. Trinm.) ...	2,307	3,940–55
29	Repuru ...	988	747–94
30	**Cocanada** * ...	65,680	705–43
31	Kovvuru ...	1,580	804–15
32	Karakuduru ...	1,659	1,567–27
33	Domada ...	717	1,488–08
34	Sampara ...	1,789	2,502–09
35	Bhavavaram ...	904	1,060–91
36	Korupalli ...	549	542–27
37	Nadakuduru ...	1,985	975–82
38	Turangi ...	1,649	1,692–37
39	Penuguduru ...	1,844	1,179–96
40	Karapa ...	3,690	2,419–48
41	Paterlagedda ...	465	452–88
42	Vemulavada ...	2,041	1,589–66
43	Velengi ...	3,536	1,424–00
44	Kongodu ...	755	974–67
45	Gorrepudi ...	2,079	2,341–59
46	G. Vemavaram ...	1,384	2,008–78
47	Chollangipeta ...	1,012	293–77
48	Chollangi Chollangulu ...	956	1,514–98
49	Salapaka ...	1,586	1,914–84
50	Aryavattam ...	1,435	1,225–73
51	Bandanapudi ...	851	1,501–55
52	Manjeru ...	2,046	1,436–86
53	Sila ...	2,128	2,342–28
54	Dugguduru ...	2,404	2,136–05
55	Vuppumilli ...	636	515–82
56	Kuyyeru ...	2,918	1,775–77
57	P. Vemavaram ...	1,069	482–02

* This is a Municipal Town.

Rs. $35\frac{1}{4}$. The normal area under industrial or commercial crops is 9,673 acres yielding an income of Rs. 649,420. Hence one acre of industrial crops (*irrigated and unirrigated*) produces an income of Rs. 67. The net area sown is 51,728 acres, which produce an income of Rs. 2,613,315/- at the rate of Rs. 50/- per acre sown.

59. The following comparative table shows the income per cropped area :—

Table No 13.

Names of crops.		Income in rupees. In the Upland tract of Pithapuram Estate.	Income in rupees. British Indian average.
Per cropped acre of,		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Food crops	...	35 4 0	21 8 0*
(*b*) Industrial crops	...	67 0 0	60 0 0*

60. The above table clearly goes to prove that the income per acre in the Upland tract of the Pithapuram Zemindari is higher by 66% for food crops and by 12% for industrial crops, than the corresponding British Indian averages.

61. Though the Upland tract of Pithapuram Zemindari is artificially protected, the people of this area may lose 4 crops in a period of 20 years on account of unfavourable seasons. If we give a fair reduction of 20% for unfavourable seasons† we get an income of Rs. 2,090,652, *i.e.*, $\frac{(2,613,315 \times 16)}{20}$ annually. Again if we give a reduction of 25% for the merchants' profits and cartage as per rules of Survey Settlement, we get an annual income of Rs. 1,567,989 *i.e.*, $\frac{(2,090,652 \times 3)}{4}$.

* *Vide*—Page 81 in Vol. 2 I. E. C.

† Mr. Balaji Rao, the Settlement Officer for the Southern Taluks of the Salem District has given 15% reduction for 176 villages of the Salem Taluk where 90% of the occupied area or dry lands and 10% wet lands are irrigated by rainfed tanks only. (vide-G. O. No. 1892 Revenue, 23rd September 1934, Madras).

62. The following table shows the demand of land-rent in the 48 villages in the Upland tract of Pithapuram and Tuni Taluks:—

Talbe No. 14.‡

Items.	Pithapuram Taluk for 36 villages in Rs.			Tuni Taluk for 12 villages in Rs.			Total in Rs.		
1. Land revenue proper.	233,190	9	9	104,081	1	1	237,271	10	10
2. Water tax ...	1,041	9	4	3,358	11	1	4,400	4	5
3. Pyra crop rents ...	4,090	1	0	...			4,090	1	0
4. Assessment on encroachment ...	198	12	5	35	9	9	234	6	2
5. Quit-rent ...	...			...			...		
6. Land cess ...	12,003	5	3	5,350	2	2	17,353	7	5
7. Railway cess ...	8	11	9	...			8	11	9
8. Educational cess ...	1,990	15	4	885	11	8	2,876	11	0
Total ...	252,524	0	10	113,711	3	9	266,235	4	7

63. The Maharajah of Pithapuram is taking an annual land rent of Rs. 266,236 on the whole, from an annual gross income of Rs. 1,567,989. Hence the proportion of gross produce taken as land rent is 17 percent. including cesses. The agitators are now at liberty to check my figures. Prof. Ranga sarcastically remarks the Maharajah of Pithapuram as Rack-renter and "BHOJA RAJA" in his Economic Report; but the above percentage shows that there are Zemindars still following the foot prints of "MANU MAHARAJ" who was taking $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the gross produce as land revenue or rent.

Let Prof. Ranga, M.L.A., (*Congress*) deny my statement? Would he?

(b) *DELTA.*

64. There are 57 Zemindari villages in Cocanada Taluk (*Vide—Map No. 3 enclosed*). The total area of the *Zeroyati* lands is 49,423 (34,482 acres wet and 14,941 acres dry) acres. The average incidence of land rent is Rs. 6-2-8 (Rs. 212,758 divided by 34,482 acres) per wet acre, Rs. 2-3-4 (Rs. 32,958

‡ Copied from Demand Collection & Balance statement of Fasli 1341 maintained by the Zemindar and it was shown to me.

divided by 14,941 acres) per dry acre and Rs. 4-15-6 (Rs. 245,716 divided by 49,423 acres) per acre (*both wet and dry*). The average incidence of land revenue per wet acre is Rs. 8-6-10, *per dry acre Rs. 4-2-7* and Rs. 6-13-2 *per acre (*both wet and dry*), in the neighbouring Ryotwari area of Amalapuram Taluk which is also situated in the Deltaic area. If one begins to compare the average incidence of Cocanada Zemindari Taluk with that of the Ryotwari lands of the Amalapuram Tk. one has to come to the conclusion that the incidence of the Deltaic Zemindari Taluk is Rs. 2-4-2 less per wet acre, Rs. 1-15-3 less per dry acre and Rs. 1-13-8 less per acre (*both wet and dry*), or the incidence is less by 26%, 47% and 23% respectively, than the *Ryotwari* areas of the Amalapuram Taluk.

65. In the Cocanada Zemindari Taluk, there are 36 *Mamul* wet villages. The total area under *Mamul* wet tenure is 19,430 acres as per accounts contained in the Estate Administration Report of the year 1916–17. This area has been fixed by the Government. The holders of the *Mamul* wet lands pay in general the land rent including the water-rate to the Estate as per agreement between the Government and the Zemindar. It has already been proved in the previous paragraphs with instances, that the holder of the *Mamul* wet lands pays a lesser land-rent (*including water rate*) than the holder of the *Bapat* lands, as the holder of the *Bapat* lands has to pay the dry land rent to the Zemindar and water rate to the Government according to the rates of single crops fixed by the Government.

XIV. "VANTUVARADI" System of Land Tenure.

66. When the Court of Wards took up the management of the Pithapuram Estate in 1890, the tenants had no occupancy rights in their holdings though the ryots had a tendency to claim such rights. Till then the *Vantuvaradi* system was in force in the Estate. The *Vantuvaradi* is a peculiar system of 'challenging' under which any ryot who considered that his own holding was over-assessed and that of his neighbour too leniently rated, could demand that the latter should be made over to him at an increased rate which he named. If the ryot in possession consented to pay the enhanced demand, he could

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* Calculated from the Statement of Holdings, cultivation and Demand for Fasli 1342 for the East Godavari District.

retain the land. If, however, the ryot in possession refused to agree to the increased rate he was compelled to give up the land to the challenger who took it on the higher terms he had himself named. This challenging rendered occupation insecure and it moreover failed to meet every case of unfairness since the unit of challenging was the entire holding and not a particular field and a small ryot whose one or two fields were over-assessed could not afford to challenge a wealthy cultivator with a large holding, however sure he might be that the latter was too leniently rated. Accordingly the substantial ryots invariably contrived that their own lands should be lightly assessed and the burden be thrown on those of the poorer ryots. This undesirable method of "*Vantuvaradi*" of not having permanent occupancy rights was abandoned in 1890 when the Estate came under the Court of Wards, which had allowed the rents prevailing to be continued without enhancement.

67. "The rent" fixed under the *Vantuvaradi* system of land tenure is called 'high rent' by the agitators. To call a rent, '**high rent**' one should have an idea of a '**fair rent**'. How to fix a 'fair rent' is a problem in India, between the tenants and the *Zemindars*, between the tenants and the *Inamdars* and between the tenants and the *Ryotwari* holders, who hold an extensive property like the Zemindars and Inamdars. If at all a problem were to crop up to fix the 'fair rent', it has to be fixed between the tenants and the absentee landlords in general. There are 40% of the pattadars who are absentee landholders in the Madras Presidency. The absentee landlords who style themselves as National Leaders are creating the agitation in the Zemindari areas on the plea that the Zemindars are exacting 'high rents'. Themselves rack-renters, taking 50 to 75% of the gross produce from their tenants, never giving any reduction to them, these **National Leaders** are advocating the cause of the tenants of the Zemindars. They must do service to all the tenants under all kinds of absentee landlords.

68. Coming to the point, the 'rent settled under the *Vantuvaradi* system' is a rent settled by *mutual agreement between the ryots and the Estate prior to 1890* and the same rent was prevailing till 1930. The allegation of Prof. Ranga, that the rent has been increased by the present Maharajah

after he came to the *Gadi*, is an incorrect statement. The present Maharajah cannot be personally responsible for the rents fixed about 50 years ago and continued thereafter under the Court of Wards. If the Maharajah had only a mind to increase the rents in his Zemindari he had ample opportunities after he came to the *Gadi*, in 1906, to increase the rents to the extent of Rs. 138,000/- as indicated in the Settlement Report in the previous paragraphs.

69. I can call a 'rent' '**high rent**' legally, if the Zemindars violate their Land-rent Policy dictated to them in the year 1822 by the Government of Madras, when they wanted to give their occupancy rights to the long-standing ryots in the Zemindari area. The dictated Land-rent Policy is 33% of the gross produce on dry lands and 40% of the gross produce on wet lands if the water is supplied at the expense of the Zemindar.

70. In a Government village which is irrigated under a 1st class irrigation source, the ryot pays the dry rate which goes up to Rs. 8-5-0 per acre and also pays the water tax of Rs. 6-4-0 per acre and further pays an additional water tax of Rs. 6-4-0 per acre if he raises a double crop. When I have examined such instances in Government villages, I find that a ryot pays per acre of double crop area even up to Rs. 20-13-0. It is therefore, no wonder that the average incidence prevailing in a few villages of Pithapuram Estate goes up to Rs. 15-12-0 per acre on account of high density of population, fertility of soil and facilities to raise the double crops in most of the lands as they are irrigated under the 1st class irrigation source.

XV. Taxation from 1784 to 1934 A.D.

71. The Government of Fort St. George had 321 villages under their control in the Muslipatam District*, consisting of 260 Government villages, 5 Zemindari villages, 11 **Despande** villages, 5 **Mozumdar** villages, 1 **Kazi** village, 33 Agraharam villages (*given free of rent to Brahmins*), and 6 **Mukhasi** villages; and out of a population of 113,410 the revenue collected by the Government from them was 225,886 Madras Pagodas.

* Vide—appendix No. 10 annexed.

This clearly goes to prove that the per capita taxation which prevailed in the Government (*Havily*) villages in the year 1784 was Rs. 6-15-6 (Rs. 790,601. divided by 113,410 people†). Raja Rao Mahipathi Rao, Sirdar of Pithapuram was collecting 107,011 Madras Pagodas from a population numbering 83,531 in 127 villages. This statement shows that the per capita incidence which prevailed in the Zemindari Estate of Pithapuram in the year 1784 was Rs. 4-7-10 (Rs. 374,535 divided by 83,531 people†). The per capita taxation in the Zemindari tract was lower by Rs. 2-7-8 (i.e. 35%) than that of the Government tracts. The Government of Fort St. George have included only the quit-rent of the non-Government villages. If only the total collection from the tenants of these non-Government villages were included, the percentage above mentioned would have been still higher. Hence the conclusion, which one has necessarily to arrive at after perusing the findings of the Circuit Committee is, that the Maharajah of Pithapuram was sympathetic towards his tenants in the matter of rent collections.

72. The Estate now comprises of nearly the whole of Pithapuram Taluk, 57 villages in Cocanada Taluk, and several scattered villages in the Taluks of Amalapuram, Tuni, Peddapuram, Polavaram and Rajahmundry. The total area is "475,641 acres and 45 cents, or 743 Sq. miles (including the Polavaram Estate, newly purchased about 21 years ago) which has an income of Rs. 11·25 lakhs, the peishkush and quit rent in Inam villages amounting to Rs. 2.82 lakhs" according to the version of the Hon. Sir C. A. Souter, C.S.I., I.C.S.

73. The total population of the Estate is 363,800 according to the census of 1931 and the revenue collected from them is Rs. 1,125,000; hence per capita present taxation is Rs. 3-1-6 and it is lower by Rs. 1-6-4 (*i.e.*, 30%) than the incidence which prevailed in the year 1784 A. D.

74. Agitators may argue that the sudden fall in the incidence is due to the increase of population, which has risen to four times the level of the year 1784. Of course, they may add that it is no criterion for the fall in the incidence, since the

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† Circuit Committee Report of 1786.

land revenue has increased thrice the level of the year 1784. The answer is very simple and is explained below:—

75. The total land revenue of the Ryotwari area of the Madras Presidency was Rs. 36,644,152* excluding cesses in the year 1881 and now (1933-34) the land revenue is Rs. 67,443,085 † excluding cesses. The increase of Rs. 30,798,933 *i.e.*, 84½% over the level of the year 1881, is the result of more lands that were brought under cultivation on account of the increase of population. Likewise the estimated revenue of 146 villages of the Pithapuram Estate amounting to Rs. 402,500 in the year 1784 has been increased to Rs. 551,231 according to the accounts of 1874-75. But I find in the report of the Administration of the Estate under the Court of Wards for the year 1901-02, the total revenue to be Rs. 966,606 exclusive of the Polavaram Estate, and the present (1933-34) revenue is Rs. 943,023 exclusive of the Polavaram Estate. This statement is enough to show that there is no increase in revenue for the last 32 (1902 to 1934) years; but there is an increase of Rs. 391,792 *i.e.*, 71% over the level of the year 1874. This increase in the Pithapuram Zemindari is lower by 13½% than the increase in the Ryotwari tract of the Madras Presidency for the same period, *i.e.*, from 1881 to 1934 A. D.

76. The Court of Wards, who had the management of the Estate, in order to find out the correct value of assets, surveyed the lands and fixed the assessment in the year 1906 with an increase of Rs. 138,043. This was not given effect to for the reasons given in the previous paragraphs.

XVI. Economic Condition of the People.

77. According to the Agricultural production of the 48 villages of the Pithapuram Division, the total food grains available for the population of 95,286 belonging to that division, is 36,985,466 lbs. of (55,478,200 lbs. of paddy) rice and 4,004,500 lbs. of dry grains. Hence per capita food consumption available in the Upland tract is 430 lbs. of (40,989,966 lbs. of grains divided by 95,286 people) grains. **Pro. N. G. Mukerji**, M.A., Professor of Agriculture, has decided that per capita food consumption required in th rice growing country is only 390 lbs.

* *Vide*—Madras Manual of Administration Vol. 2, page 397 Appendix No. LVII.
† *Vide*—Appendix No. 5 in page 88 in Vol. 3 of I. E. C.

Hence in this Upland tract of Pithapuram Zemindari per capita food consumption is in excess of the subsistence level by 40 lbs., while the per capita food consumption falls short by 75 lbs. on an average in British India. Further 95,286 people get an income of Rs. 624,071 from industrial crops and this works out into a per capita industrial income of Rs. 6½. Per Capita revenue collected in the Upland tract of Pithapuram Zemindari is Rs. 2-9-9 (Rs. 266,235 divided by 95,286 persons) excluding cesses.

78. From the above statement one has to arrive at this conclusion :—

Whereas in the *Ryotwari* area, people pay land revenue when per capita consumption falls short by 75 lbs. of the subsistence level, there is no point in the agitators' protest against the collection of a lower per capita incidence of land rent in the Pithapuram Zemindari tract, where people have got a surplus of 40 lbs. over and above the subsistence level. When the people of the upland tract have sufficient resources to fall back upon, certainly the people of the Deltaic lands must have a surplus, as the Deltaic area is practically safe from famine.

XVII. Tour Notes in the Zemindari.

79. As I have already described, the Pithapuram Zemindari contains an area of 743 Sq. miles, out of which the Polavaram Taluk, which is mostly a forest area, contains 354 Sq. miles. The Zemindari contains 213 villages of which 11 villages are uninhabited. The following table shows the number of villages classified according to population.

Table No. 15.*

Population	No. of Villages
Below 500	63
500 to 1,000	42
1,000 to 2,000	46
2,000 to 3,000	27
3,000 to 5,000	17
5,000 to 10,000	4
Above 10,000	3
	202

* Calculated from Appendix No. 11 annexed.

80. In the above 24 villages having a population ranging from 3,000 to 16,000 the **Textile Planning** can be successfully introduced by the Maharajah.

81. The places which attract a foreigner in this Zemindari are eight villages and one town, whose population and importance are given below:—

Table No. 16.

Places	Taluks in which situated	Population	Importance
Pithapuram (town) ...	Pithapuram.	16,027	Thursday and Saturday Shandy (fair); pilgrim centre, on Mahasivaratri
Mulapeta ...	Do.	1,889	Cotton Weaving; pilgrim centre on Jagannadhaswamy festival in Palgunam.
Chedalada ...	Do.	1,744	Saturday Shandy.
Kothapalli ...	Do.	1,182	Cotton Weaving.
Ramanakkapeta.	Do.	2,696	Cotton Weaving.
Pendalapaka ...	Ramachandrapuram.	4,930	Two Cotton Spinning Mills; Yarn Manufactured.
Vanapally ...	Razole.	5,481	Pilgrim centre on Vysakha Purnima.
Chollangi ...	Cocanada.	956	Pilgrim centre on Pushya Bahula Amavasya.
Pattisam ...	Polavaram.	2,671	Pilgrim centre on Mahasivaratri.

82. In the year 1925-26 the area under tobacco cultivation in the East Godavari District was 13,620* acres. But the season and crop Reportts for 1934-35 show an increase of 2,333

* Vide—Statement No. IX in page 34 of E.G.D.G.

acres over the area cultivated in 1925-26. Though the average yield per acre of tobacco for the Madras Presidency is 1,190 lbs.‡ (*dry leaf*), the average yield per acre in the East Godavari District is 1,300 lbs.‡ (*dry leaf*). This increase of 2,333 acres in the East Godavari District is the result of increased cultivation of tobacco in all the Lanka lands of the Godavari District.

83. These fertile **Lanka** lands lie in the bed of the river Godavari. They receive silt when the river is in floods and the silt thus deposited adds to their fertility. Sometimes, it so happens that the floods deposit sand instead of silt, when the lands are rendered unfit for the cultivation of tobacco. The following table shows the normal, annual area cultivated under tobacco in the Lankas of Pithapuram Zemindari :-

Table No. 17.

Names of Lankas and their situation	Normal annual area under tobacco
(*a*) Mulakal Lanka which lies in the middle of the river about 7 miles north of the Godavari River Bridge	1,000 acres.
(*b*) Pata Gannavaram Lanka, Lankala Gannavaram, Mandapalli and Vanapalli in Razole Taluk ...	800 acres.
(*c*) Kadiyam Lanka and Viravaram Lanka of Rajahmundry Taluk ...	200 acres.

84. Generally Mulakal Lankas and Gannavaram Lankas are very fertile regions, which produce good tobacco yielding up to 1,500 lbs. (dry leaf) per acre. This tobacco is exported from the Zemindari. But it is advisable to start a small tobacco factory, with a capital of one lakh of rupees.

85. There are about 24 persons doing money lending business to the extent of Rs. 50,000 and upwards in the villages detailed in Table No. 18.

‡ Vide—Appendix No. VIII in page 17 of S.C.R.M. Edition 1935.

Table No. 18

VILLAGES	Where Situated	Population	No. of money lenders	REMARKS.
Mallam ...	Pithapuram ...	1,845	2	
Thondangi ...	Tuni ...	4,798	1	About 3 lakhs.
Bendapudy ...	Tuni ...	2,356	1	
Pithapuram ...	Pithapuram ...	16,027	4	
Velangi ...	Cocanada ...	3,536	8	4 or 5 of whom have money dealings to the extent of over 3 lakhs.
Pandalapaka ...	Ramachandra-purm ...	4,930	1	
Bhimavaram ..	Cocanada ...	71	2	One of whom has dealings to the extent of 4 or 5 lakhs.
Torredu ...	Rajahmundry ...	2,059	2	
Gannavaram ...	Razole ...	2,998	1	
Immidivarappad.	Amalapuram ...	778	2	
		Total ...	24	

XVIII. Conclusion.

86. The study of the Pithapuram Zemindari impresses me with the prosperity of the people. Lands are fertile and the burden of taxation is low. When I toured round the villages I found that the people had clean clothes to wear and enough to eat. They were cheerful and optimistic. On the other hand in my tour in the villages of the Cauvery Delta, I found the tenants almost naked. They had the apology for a cloth on them to cover their shame. Withered down by Sun and Rain, a note of pessimism was writ large on their faces. As they pay a major portion of their produce to their land-lords, they have to remain satisfied with one meal a day. Sometimes, it so happens that they starve even the whole day, though they live in a country, which is practically safe from famine. On the whole, from personal inspection, and comparison of the condition of the people in the Pithapuram Zemindari with that in the Cauvery delta, I must certainly say that the people in this Zemindari live in peace and contentment under the wise administration of the generous Maharajah of Pithapuram.

87. Towards the end of the chapter on conclusion in his report, Prof. Ranga remarks that the "democratically-minded Maharajah of Pithapuram should bring round his brethren to a sane-minded safety-first policy". I wonder why he has made this contradicting remark, when once he has dubbed the Zemindar as '*rack-renter*'. Perhaps he has arrived at my own conclusions and knows in his innermost heart that the incidence of land-rent is *lower* in the Zemindari than in the ryotwari area. I believe, that he must have dubbed the Maharajah a rack-renter only to captivate the minds of the voters in the Zemindari. But Prof. Ranga seems to be a conscientious man and the truth is out at the very end. As for me, I have neither praised the Maharajah, nor decried him unnecessarily. My conclusions which are favourable to the Maharajah are but hard facts based on first-hand statistical information. My advice to Prof. Ranga is that he should convene a conference of the ryots in the Pithapuram Zemindari, instruct the people of the advantages of the average incidence of taxation in the Ryotwari area and coerce them to seek refuge under that rate against the inequality of taxation. If only Prof. Ranga assumes the responsibility of bringing round the tenants to accept the rates of the Survey Settlement, then certainly the Maharajah will be glad to introduce the Settlement rates. The consequences of the introduction of the Settlement and the agitation that will follow it need not be explained here. Time alone will decide them.

M. Sankar Linge Gowda,
Editor & Joint Secretary,
S.I.E. & L.O., Economic Council,
Trichinopoly (S.I.)

DATED,
13th Sept. 1936.

Appendix No. I

Showing the Genealogical Table of Inheritance of succession to the Pittapoor Samastanum in the East Godavery District, Madras Presidency up to Septr. 1936.

No.	By whom succeeded.	How related to his predecessor.	When born.	When ascended the throne.	When died.	Period of the holding of the Estate by each individual.
			A. D.	A. D	A. D.	Years.
1	Rama Chendraroyanin Garu ...	The fifth Chief who was recognised again by the Mogul Emperors ...	1616	1647	1671	25
2	Kistaroyanin Garu ...	Brother, Son of No. 1. being young ...	1625	1671	1674	3
3	Pedda Madhavarayanin Garu ...	Nephew, 1st Son of No. 1 ...	1656	1674	1704	30
4	Narasimmaroyanin Garu.	Brother ...	1659	1705	1720	15
5	Venkataroyanin Garu ...	Son ...	1691	1720	1728	8
6	Vencatakistaroyanin Garu ...	Cousin, the Grandson of the 1st Brother of No. 1 ...	1704	1728	1752	24
7	Chinnamadhavarayanin Garu ...	Cousin, Grandson's Son of the Uncle of No. 1 ...	1710	1752	1755	3
8	Pedda Mahipatiroyanin Garu ...	Son ...	1735	1755	1762	7
9	Neeladryroyanin Garu ...	Cousin, Son of the Uncle of No. 7 ...	1730	1762	1776	14
10	Pedda Venkatroyanin Garu ...	Son ...	1752	1776	1778	3
11	Bootchi Venkatroyanin Garu ...	Brother ...	1755	1778	1786	8
12	Coomara Vencata Mahipatiroynin Garu ...	Nephew, Son of No. 10.	1765	1786	1793	7
13	Vencata Neeladryroyanin Garu ...	Nephew, Son of the Uncle of No. 12 ...	1778	1793	1828	§ 50
14	Vencata Sooriaroyanin Garu ...	Son ...	1824	1844	1850	*22
15	Raja Ravu Venkata Mahipati Gangadhara Rama Ravu Bahadoor Garu ...	Son ...	1844	1862	1890	28
16	Raja Ravu Venkata Kumar Mahipati Surya Rao Bahadur, Maharajah of Pithapuram ...	Son ...	1885	1906	Living	†30

§ Under the Court of Wards during minority of 16 years (including the extra 3 years even after he attained majority.)

* Under the Court of Wards during minority ... ... 12 years.

† Under the Court of Wards during minority ... ... 15 „

Appendix No. 2.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE POPULATION OF THE PITHAPURAM ESTATE.

Name of the Taluk.	No. of Villages.	Occupied houses.	POPULATION.			HINDUS.				RELIGION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Brahmins.	Depressed classes.	Others.	Total.	Muslims.	Christians.	Jains.
Pedoapuram ...	28	1,604	3,668	3,535	7,203	928	682	5,425	7,035	48	120	...
Cocanada ...	57	31,140	80,709	79,804	160,513	11,690	22,726	118,442	152,858	4,574	3,008	73
Pithapuram ...	36	14,560	35,833	36,387	72,220	3,315	10,668	56,076	70,059	1,117	1,031	13
Tuni ...	12	5,332	11,268	11,798	23,066	574	4,668	17,223	22,465	121	480	...
Ramachendrapuram ...	8	3,394	8,746	8,787	17,533	762	2,362	13,894	17,018	378	136	1
Amalapur ...	5	2,722	6,744	7,170	13,914	835	5,634	7,152	13,621	271	21	1
Rajamundry ...	9	5,278	12,852	13,018	25,870	687	6,810	17,254	24,751	401	718	...
Razole ...	11	4,606	12,477	12,915	25,392	1,721	7,885	15,228	24,834	432	126	...
Chodavaram ...	29	1,366	3,097	2,953	6,050	38	823	4,943	5,804	58	188	...
Polavaram ...	18	2,542	6,083	5,956	12,039	143	2,652	8,978	11,773	201	65	...
Grand Total ...	213	72,544	181,477	182,323	363,800	20,693	64,910	264,615	350,218	7,601	5,893	88

Appendix No. 3

Showing the Soilwar for Upland dry for each Tana in Pithapuram Estate.

Soil		PITTAPURAM. Extent		PITTAPURAM. Asst.		SAMALKOT. Extent		SAMALKOT. Asst.		MALLAVARAM. Extent		MALLAVARAM. Asst.		KADIAM. Extent		KADIAM. Asst.		KARAPA. Extent		KARAPA. Asst.		TOTAL. Extent		TOTAL. Asst.	
II	1	29	10	160	1	256	97	1413	4	687	96	3,783	12	1,310	36	7,207	0	8	84	48	10	2,293	23	12,612	11
	2	1	32	5	15	89	65	403	7	105	61	475	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	58	884	10
III	1	472	26	1992	2	..	...	...	...	2,303	69	10,007	6	1,015	7	4,394	9	...	...	...	...	3,791	2	16,394	1
	2	139	29	348	3	20	44	51	2	2,766	4	6,915	1	189	80	449	7	...	...	...	...	3,115	57	7,763	13
	3	...	...	...	...	115	11	143	13	1,011	20	1,108	8	8	0	10	0	...	...		...	1,134	31	1,262	5
IV	1	655	61	1639	...	...	...	...	...	914	76	2,973	0	50	1	125	1	...	...	...	...	1,620	38	4,737	1
	2	32	8	52	2	29	66	66	12	394	27	887	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	456	01	1,005	15
	3	...	...	...	...	83	37	104	3	196	35	227	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	72	331	12
V	1	215	62	377	5	5	99	15	0	600	22	1,213	4	345	9	638	11	79	69	199	4	1,246	61	2,443	8
	2	140	9	140	1	...	...	...	...	1,558	53	2,599	4	100	85	100	13	131	13	229	8	1,930	60	3,069	10
VII	1	...	...	...	...	367	86	919	10	1,161	90	2,904	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,529	76	3,824	6
	2	...	...	...	...	26	89	33	10	298	86	373	9	13	90	17	6	...	...	...	...	339	65	424	9
	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	42	299	11	32	6	16	1	...	...	...	...	631	48	315	12
VIII	1	525	31	525	5	215	57	215	8	2,100	83	2,100	15	1,621	86	1,621	3	1,720	03	1,720	1	6,183	60	6,183	0
	2	1792	77	896	6	191	35	119	9	863	14	519	8	623	99	366	13	...	...	...	...	3,471	25	1,902	4
	3	...	...	...	...	455	81	227	15	50	70	25	6	23	52	11	12	...	...	...	...	530	3	265	1
XII	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	12	1,028	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	12	1,028	2
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	40	391	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	40	391	1
	3	123	39	92	9	7	82	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	21	100	6
XIII	1	97	56	97	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	56	97	9
	2	230	85	173	3	246	29	246	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	477	14	419	8
	3	56	62	28	5	292	26	219	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	88	247	8
		4,511	87	6,528	2	2,405	4	4,187	2	17,163	...	37,833	1	5,334	51	14,958	12	1,939	69	2,197	7	31,354	11	65,704	8

Appendix No. 4

Showing the Delta dry Soilwar Statement in each Tana of Pithapuram Estate.

Soil		SAMALKOT				KADIAM				PALIVELA				KARAPA				TOTAL			
		Extent		Assess-ment.		Extent.		Assess-ment.		Extent.		Assess-ment.		Extent.		Assess-ment.		Extent.		Assess-ment.	
1	1A	693	61	4,855	5	1,270	80	8,895	10	4,526	44	31,685	2	5,632	55	39,427	15	12,123	40	84,864	0
1	1	340	49	1,702	7	3,885	55	19.427	14	624	01	3,120	1	1,732	90	8,672	14	6,582	95	32.923	4
1	2	95	72	382	14	1,071	89	4,287	10	700	03	2,800	3	1,287	69	5,150	15	3,155	33	12,621	10
1	3	59	22	177	11	71	70	215	1	193	43	580	6	1,104	29	3,313	0	1,428	64	4,286	2
1	4	210	26	525	11	...	...	...	...	117	91	294	12	554	40	1,359	1	882	57	2,179	8
1	5	142	61	285	4	...	...	...	...	43	08	86	3	272	30	544	10	457	99	916	1
2	1A	...	...	...	...	15	31	76	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	31	76	9
2	1	108	08	540	6	450	03	1,800	1	...	...	...	...	41	73	172	11	599	84	2,513	2
2	2	...	...	...	...	403	36	1,210	1	...	...	...	...	789	75	2,380	15	1,193	11	3.591	0
2	3	80	23	200	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	17	4,675	7	1,950	40	4,876	0
2	4	99	38	198	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,150	43	2,291	6	1,249	81	2,490	2
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	48	625	7	208	48	625	7
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	47	221	3	88	47	221	3
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	15	71	08	142	3	71	56	143	2
3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	96	710	15	551	23	827	13	1,025	19	1,538	12
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	34	140	7	249	08	311	7	361	42	451	14
4	2		16	14	5	107	50	215	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	66	229	5
5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	91	133	6	88	91	133	6
12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	652	44	815	9	652	44	815	9
12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	638	18	638	3	638	18	638	3
13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,004	32	3,755	6	3,004	32	3,755	6
		1,836	76	8,883	4	7,276	14	36,127	14	6,791	68	39,419	0	19,988	40	75,459	7	35,892	98	159,889	9

Appendix No. 5

Showing Delta Wet Soilwar Statement in each Tana of Pithapuram Estate.

Soil		SAMALKOT. Extent		SAMALKOT. Assessment		KADIAM. Extent		KADIAM. Assessment		PALIVELA. Extent		PALIVELA. Assessment		KARAPA. Extent		KARAPA. Assessment		TOTAL. Extent		TOTAL. Assessment	
1	1A	2,201	93	26,423	3	..	...	...	...	88	80	1,065	10	2,302	69	27,630	2	4,593	42	55,118	15
1	1	206	57	2,065	11	252	24	2,522	7	9	40	94	0	2,996	81	29,964	0	3,465	02	34,646	2
1	2	310	17	2,791	9	28	26	254	5	241	81	1,889	0	2,561	85	22,598	1	3,142	09	27.532	15
1	3	404	82	3,238	9	5	42	43	6	628	82	3,847	8	2,650	99	19,708	3	3,815	48	27,716	4
		125	43	878	10																
1	4	125	48	878	6	...	...	...	...	304	63	1,749	11	598	46	3,837	0	1,090	72	6,837	15
		62	15	372	14																
1	5	49	01	245	1	...	...	...	...	30	80	138	10	142	11	752	1	221	92	1,135	12
2	1	99	33	1,192	5	38	29	459	8	9	40	112	13	73	99	887	15	221	01	2,652	9
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	90	6,049	0	604	90	6,049	0
2	3	35	39	283	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	64	4,849	13	579	03	5,132	15
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	21	2,798	0	359	21	2,798	0
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	76	78	1	9	76	78	1
3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	16	631	2	90	16	631	2
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	10	2,261	2	179	82	1,046	8	611	92	3.307	10
3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	565	66	2,727	10	565	66	2,727	10
3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	59	84	9	22	59	84	9
		3,620	28	38,369	6	324	21	3,279	10	1,745	76	11,158	6	13,702	64	123,642	1	19,392	89	176,449	7

Appendix No. 6.

SOILWAR STATEMENT FOR UPLAND WET OF EACH TANA IN PITHAPUR ESTATE.

Soil.		PITHAPUR TANA Extent	PITHAPUR TANA Asst.	SAMALKOT Extent	SAMALKOT Asst.	MALLAVARAM Extent	MALLAVARAM Asst.	KADIAM Extent	KADIAM Asst.	KARAPA Extent	KARAPA Asst.	TOTAL Extent	TOTAL Asst.
I	1	9,766 11	117193 6	5,884 91	70,619 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	79 14	949 11	15,730 16	188762 1
	2	1,561 09	12098 8	540 91	4,192 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	291 53	2,259 6	2,393 53	18,550 ...
II	1	2,846 20	25615 8	838 78	7,549 1	380 62	3,329 4	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,065 60	36,493 13
	2	600 65	4204 8	145 32	1,017 3	376 02	1,871 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,121 99	7,092 12
III	1	33 34	233 6	74 83	486 6	2,075 46	13,440 1	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,183 63	14,159 13
	2	188 37	987 11	695 23	3,128 8	2,671 38	12,101 9	160 04	520 3	17 76	93 4	3,732 78	16,831 3
	3	36 79	119 9	909 68	2,269 3	2,920 49	7,686 6	67 80	135 10	... ...	... ...	3,934 76	10,210 12
IV	1	96 13	817 2	... ...	... ...	2,073 16	15,359 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,169 29	16,176 2
	2	75 65	529 9	119 68	528 13	1,048 23	5,524 2	94 94	427 5	... ...	... ...	1,338 50	7,009 13
	3	119 08	625 3	... ...	... ...	1,792 46	7,115 2	27 04	87 14	... ...	... ...	1,938 58	7,828 3
V	1	... ...	... ...	... 24	1 9	6 18	20 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 42	21 11
	2	184 79	831 9	... ...	... ...	188 55	612 12	8 92	22 4	... ...	... ...	382 26	1,466 9
	3	2 05	5 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 05	5 2
VII	1	... ...	... ...	11 82	44 5	705 90	2,911 14	33 64	126 2	... ...	... ...	751 36	3,082 5
	2	96 24	553 6	54 10	135 4	223 32	558 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	373 66	1,246 15
	3	35 66	160 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	35 66	160 8
VIII	1	32 36	186 1	13 58	61 2	94 78	308 13	20 54	66 12	133 49	767 9	294 75	1,390 5
	2	7 47	33 10	63 35	181 14	28 24	91 13	33 65	67 5	... ...	... ...	132 71	374 10
XII	1	40 04	280 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40 04	280 5
	2	27 18	135 14	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	27 18	135 14
	3	48 52	218 5	365 98	1,557 2	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	414 50	1,755 7
XIII	1	13 13	65 10	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 13	65 10
	2	27 25	122 10	4 38	19 11	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	31 63	142 5
	3	14 75	59 ...	177 64	676 6	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	192 39	735 6
		15,852 85	165076 6	9,900 43	92,447 9	14,584 79	70,930 4	446 57	1,453 7	521 92	4,069 14	41,306 56	333,977 8

APPENDIX NO. 7

UPLAND FINANCIAL RESULT STATEMENT OF ALL THE 6 TANAS OF THE PITHAPUR ESTATE.

ZEROYITI — DRY.

Name of Tana (1)	Group (2)	As per Zamabandi of Fasali 1314: Extent (3)	As per Zamabandi of Fasali 1314: Assessment (4)	As per Survey: Extent (5)	As per Survey: Assessment (6)	Average: Columns 3 & 4 (7)	Average: Columns 5 & 4 (8)	Average: Columns 5 & 6 (9)
1 Pithapuram ...	I II	173 91 6,412 12	2,134 11 0 3,418 4 0	565 93 3,945 94	2,297 3 4,230 15			
	I & II	6,586 3	5,552 15 0	4,511 87	6,528 2	0 13 6	1 3 8	1 7 2
2 Samalkota ...	I	1,126 65	3,724 10 3	2,405 4	4,187 2	3 4 10	1 8 9	1 10 10
3 Mallavaram ...	I II	9,143 78¼ 1,006 50	24,238 14 11 2,796 11 11	14,501 23 2,661 77	35,095 9 2,737 8			
		10,150 28¼	27,035 10 10	17,163 0	37,833 1	2 10 7	1 9 2	2 3 3
	I II	3,269 71 479 55	14,589 1 5 1,166 6 4	4,645 58 688 93	14.058 1 901 5			
4 Kadiam ...		3,749 26	15,755 7 9	5,334 51	14,959 6	4 3 3	2 15 3	2 12 10
5 Karapa ...		899 66	2,485 6 5	1,939 69	2,197 7	2 12 2	1 4 6	1 2 1
Total Upland ...		22,511 88¾	54,554 2 3	31.354 11	65,705 2	2 6 9	1 11 10	2 1 6
Total Delta* ...		32,689 93	191581 6 3	38,526 66	183231 10	5 13 9	4 15 7	4 12 1

ZEROYITI — WET.

Name of Tana (1)	Class (10)	As per Zamabandi of Fasali 1314: Extent (11)	As per Zamabandi of Fasali 1314: Assessment (12)	As per Survey: Extent (13)	As per Survey: Assessment (14)	Average: Columns 11 & 12 (15)	Average: Columns 13 & 12 (16)	Average: Columns 13 & 14 (17)
1 Pithapuram ...	I II	15,817 6¼ 71 0	158980 12 3 424 2 0	15,722 2 130 83	164474 15 601 7			
	I & II	15,888 6¼	159404 14 3	15,852 85	165076 6	10 0 6	10 0 10	10 6 7
	I II III	7,496 92 1,890 07 465 45	69,425 7 6 5,759 1 8 1,675 15 3	7,420 48 1,943 27 536 68	83,451 3 7,040 6 1,956 0			
2 Samalkota ...	I, II, III	9,852 44	76,860 8 5	9,900 43	92,447 9	7 12 10	7 12 3	9 5 5
3 Mallavaram ...	I II III	3,518 84 5,165 24 2,882 90	17,762 12 0 17,886 6 8 13,786 15 8	4,102 28 6,633 32 3,849 19	25,366 12 28,661 6 16,902 2			
		11,566 98	49,436 2 4	14,584 79	70,930 4	4 4 5	3 6 3	4 13 10
4 Kadiam ...	III	545 60	828 15 5	446 57	1,453 7	1 8 4	1 13 8	3 4 0
5 Karapa ...		453 11	1,066 12 1	521 92	4,069 14	2 5 8	2 0 8	7 12 0
Total Upland ...		38,306 19¼	287597 4 6	41.306 56	333977 8	7 8 1	6 15 5	8 1 4
Total Delta* ...		19,860 5	132032 8 4	19,392 89	176448 13	6 10 5	6 12 11	9 1 7

ZEROYITI — TOTAL; DIFFERENCE.

Name of Tana (1)	Total, As per Zamabandi of Fasali 1314: Extent (18)	Total, As per Zamabandi of Fasali 1314: Assessment (19)	Total, As per Survey: Extent (20)	Total, As per Survey: Assessment (21)	Difference, Extent: Columns 18 & 20 (22)	Difference, Extent: % age (23)	Difference, Assessment: Columns 19 & 21 (24)	Difference, Assessment: % age (25)
1 Pithapuram ...	22,474 9¼	164957 13 3	20,364 72	171604 8	2,109 37	9	6,646 11	4
2 Samalkota ...	10,979 9	80,585 2 8	12,305 47	96,634 11	1,326 38	12	16,049 8	20
3 Mallavaram ...	21,717 26¾	76,471 13 2	31,747 79	108763 5	10,030 52	46	32,291 8	42
4 Kadiam ...	4,294 86	16,584 7 2	5,781 8	16,412 13	1,486 22	35	171 10	1
5 Karapa ...	1,352 77	3,552 2 6	2,461 61	6,267 5	1,108 84	82	2,715 2	76
Total Upland ...	60,818 8	342151 6 9	72,660 67	399682 10	11,842 59	19	57,531 3	17
Total Delta* ...	52,549 98	323613 14 7	57,919 55	359680 7	5,369 57	10	36,066 8	11

* *Vide.*—Appendix No. 7 (*Continued*) in page 48 for Delta Financial Result Statement.

APPENDIX NO. 7 (*Continued*)

DELTA FINANCIAL RESULT STATEMENT OF ALL THE SIX TANAS OF THE PITHAPUR ESTATE.

ZEROYITY — DRY.

Name of Tana	Group	As per Zamabandi of Fasli 1314. Extent.	As per Zamabandi of Fasli 1314. Assessment.	As per Survey. Extent.	As per Survey. Assessment.	Average. Columns. 3 & 4.	Average. Columns. 5 & 4.	Average. Columns. 5 & 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Samalkot ...	I	1,089 20	11,883 4 5	1,836 76	8,883 4			
		1,089 20	11,883 4 5	1,836 76	8,883 4	10 14 7	6 7 6	4 13 4
2 Kadiam ...	I	6,425 17	36,831 14 9	7,793 20	39,539 8	5 11 9	4 11 7	5 1 2
Palivela ...								
	I	8,039 48	55,298 15 3	8,908 30	59,349 7	6 14 1	6 3 4	6 10 7
Karapa ...		17,136 8	87,567 3 10	19,988 40	75,459 7	5 1 9	4 6 1	3 12 5
Total Delta ...		32,689 93	191581 6 3	38,526 66	183231 10	5 13 19	4 15 7	4 12 1
Total Upland ...		22,511 88¾	54,554 2 3	31,354 11	65,705 2	2 6 9	1 11 10	2 1 6
Grand Total ...		55,201 81¾	246135 8 6	69,880 77	248936 12			

ZEROYITY — WET, and TOTAL.

Name of Tana	Class.	Wet. As per Zamabandi of Fasli 1314. Extent.	Wet. As per Zamabandi of Fasli 1314. Assessment.	Wet. As per Survey. Extent.	Wet. As per Survey. Assessment.	Total. As per Zamabandi of Fasli 1314. Extent.	Total. As per Zamabandi of Fasli 1314. Assessment.	Total. As per Survey. Extent.	Total. As per Survey. Assessment.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1 Samalkot ...	I	3319 51	36,02[illegible] 5 11	3348 30	36,589 11				
	II	397 3	1,06[illegible] 6 5	271 98	1779 1				
		3716 54	37,0[illegible] 12 4	3620 28	38,368 12	4,805 74	48,970 0 9	5,457 4	47.252 0
2 Kadiam ...	I	310 89	2,69[illegible] 10 7	324 21	3,279 10	6,736 6	39,529 9 4	8,117 41	42.819 2
Palivela ...	I	444 62	3,11[illegible] 9 1	456 93	3,850 11				
	II	256 51	1,69[illegible] 15 11	331 47	1,657 6				
	III	769 89	4,87[illegible] 7 0	957 36	5,650 5				
		1471 2	9,691 0 0	1745 76	11,158 6	9,510 50	64,989 15 3	10,654 6	70,507 13
Karapa ...		14361 60	82,557 1 5	13702 64	123642 1	31,497 68	170124 5 3	33,691 4	199101 8
Total Delta ...		19860 5	132032 8 4	19392 89	176448 13	52,549 98	323613 14 7	57,919 55	359680 7
Total Upland ...		38306 19¼	287597 4 6	41306 56	333977 8	60,818 8	342151 6 9	72,660 67	399682 10
Grand Total ...		58166 24¼	419629 12 10	60699 45	510426 5	113368 6	665765 5 4	130580 22	759363 1

DIFFERENCE, and WET — AVERAGE.

Name of Tana	Difference. Extent. Columns. 15 & 17	Difference. Extent. % age.	Difference. Assessment. Columns. 16 & 18	Difference. Assessment. % age.	Wet. Average. Columns. 11 & 12.	Wet. Average. Columns. 13 & 12.	Wet. Average. Columns. 13 & 14.
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1 Samalkot ...							
	651 30	14	1,718 1	4	9 15 8	10 3 11	10 9 7
2 Kadiam ...	1,381 35	20	3,289 9	8	8 10 9	8 5 3	10[illegible] 1 11
Palivela ...							
	1,143 56	12	5,517 14	8	6 9 5	5 8 10	6 6 3
Karapa ...	2,193 36	7	28,977 3	17	5 12 0	6 0 5	9 0 4
Total Delta ...	5,369 57	10	36,066 8	11	6 10 5	6 12 11	9 1 7
Total Upland ...	11,842 59	19	57,531 3	17	7 8 1	6 15 5	8 1 4
Grand Total ...	17,212 16	15	93,597 11	14			

Appendix No. 8.

Statement showing the expenditure on irrigation works in the Upland Tract of Pithapuram Estate.

Year	Fasali	Repairs and maintenance			New Works			Remarks
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1906	1315	33,282	14	6	102,528	0	1	
1907	1316	...			...			Not available.
1908	1317	14,205	9	0	377	11	1	
1909	1318	17,590	8	4	28,687	4	9	
1910	1319	12,294	15	6	7,830	11	0	
1911	1320	12,010	15	8	5,346	12	5	
1912	1321	13,918	13	10	9,410	3	6	
1913	1322	19,260	0	0	18,126	15	9	
1914	1323	32,643	7	11	10,836	8	3	
1915	1324	32,946	10	0	3,127	3	5	
1916	1325	18,040	3	11	9,159	3	4	
1917	1326	32,065	3	3	2,029	7	9	
1918	1327	20,927	3	2	5,464	2	6	
1919	1328	22,437	6	0	1,136	5	6	
1920	1329	25,960	13	4	...			
1921	1330	15,216	8	2	1,000	0	0	
1922	1331	16,955	13	6	1,721	15	6	
1923	1332	20,800	5	6	186	0	0	
1924	1333	24,677	4	0	736	12	0	
1925	1334	44,156	10	2	15,914	15	1	
1926	1335	19,594	9	9	10,038	12	3	
1927	1336	26,952	7	10	8,859	6	0	
1928	1337	27,183	11	7	4,250	8	5	
1929	1338	49,395	12	9	1,459	3	0	
1930	1339	51,079	7	0	1,058	9	3	
1931	1340	25,103	2	4	2,091	0	0	
1932	1341	27,201	11	10	1,572	5	0	
1933	1342	30,352	15	1	14,453	0	6	
1934	1343	37,653	4	0	3,907	8	9	
1935	1344	39,156	4	1	3,593	6	0	
1936	1345	25,324	9	2	4,510	0	0	
	Total	788,389	5	2	279,413	15	1	

N.B.—The average annual amount spent on irrigation works is Rs. 35,593.

Appendix No. 9

Showing the Agricultural production in 48 Villages of the Upland tract in the Pithapuram Estate.

Name of the crop.	1 Class Soil.			2 Class Soil.			3 Class Soil.			Grand Total yield of each crop in lbs.	Average yield per acre in lbs.
	Area	Yield per acre in lbs.	Total yield in lbs.	Area	Yield per acre in lbs.	Total yield in lbs.	Area	Yield per acre in lbs.	Total yield in lbs.		
Irrigated paddy ...	6,400	2,200	14,080,000	8,500	1,800	15,300,000	4,513	1,400	6,318,200	35,698,200	1838·8
Unirrigated paddy.	6,400	1,200	7,680,000	8,500	1,000	8,500,000	4,500	800	3,600,000	19,780,000	1019·6
Dry grains such as cholam, cumbul Ragi ...	550	600	330,000	740	400	296,000	480	300	144,000	770,000	435
Pulses ...	4,190	300	1,257,000	5,590	250	1,397,500	2,900	200	580,000	3,234,500	255·1
Gingelly or Til ...	...	...	...	200	250	50,000	260	200	52,000	102,000	221·7
Cocoanut ...	...	...	...	80	Rs. 50 p,a.	4.000	...	...	...	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 50
Condiments and chillies ...	1,430	Rs. 60 p.a	85,800	1,000	Rs. 40 p.a.	40,000	900	Rs. 30 p.a.	27,000	Rs. 152,800	Rs. 45-14-2
Sugar cane ...	320	Rs. 250 p a.	80,000	280	Rs. 200 p.a.	56,000	...	...	...	Rs. 136,000	Rs. 226-10-8
Cotton ...	370	Rs. 30 p.a.	11,100	490	Rs. 20 p.a.	9,800	268	Rs. 15 p.a.	4,020	Rs. 24,920	Rs. 22-1-5
Tobacco ...	300	Rs. 150 p.a.	45,000	1,200	Rs. 100 p.a.	120,000	500	Rs. 50 p,a.	25,000	Rs. 190,000	Rs. 95-0-0
Orchards and garden produce...	800	Rs. 75 p.a.	60,000	1,200	Rs. 50 p.a.	60,000	535	Rs. 40 p.a.	21,400	Rs. 141,400	Rs. 55-12-5

N.B.—p. a = per acre

Appendix No. 10

Showing the Number of Villages which were under the direct control of the Government of Fort St. George in the Muslipatam District in 17[illegible] A.D.

Names of Sub divisions.	Number Of Villages.								
	Govern-ment.	Zamin-dari.	Des-ponde.	Muzum-dar.	Kazi.	Agra-har	M[illegible]	Total	[illegible]
Ellore ...	31	...	7	2	1	10	...	51	141
Durva ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	65
Mustuphanagadi ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	80
Tummuni ...	23	...	...	1	...	1	...	25	2
Pedana ...	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	272
Guduru ...	29	...	...	...	...	15	5	49	100
Akulamannedu ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	57
Kurtinenmsamntu ..	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...
Imeynduru ...	13	...	...	1	...	2	...	16	118
Samutri-Vathuru ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	53
Lankas ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13
Nizampatam ...	25	5	4	...	...	4	...	38	830
Bonleada ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Tunduru ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
Bindamur (lanka) ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	80
Samhaldevi ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	39
Rutumbada ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	62
Autranedi ...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1
Nilpilli ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	117
Deni ...	16	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	85
Masulipatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24
Total ...	260	5	11	5	1	33	6	321	2,140

Appendix No. 11

Showing the number of Villages classified according to population in the Pittapuram Zemindari.

Serial Number.	Number of Taluks.	Number of Villages.—(*Census of 1931*)								Total number of Villages.
		Uninhabited.	Inhabited having a population under							
			500	500 to 1,000.	Above 1,000 to 2,000.	Above 2,000 to 3,000.	Above 3,000 to 5,000.	Above 5,000 to 10,000.	Above 10,000	
1	Pithapuram Taluk ...	3	2	8	12	6	3	1	1	36
2	Tuni Taluk ...	...	...	3	5	2	2	...	...	12
3	Peddapuram Taluk ...	7	18	1	1	...	1	...	...	28
4	Cocanada Taluk ...	...	6	17	19	11	2	...	2	57
5	Rajahmundry Taluk ...	...	...	2	...	4	2	1	...	9
6	Ramachandrapur Taluk...	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	8
7	Amalapuram Taluk ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	5
8	Razole Taluk ...	...	2	2	1	3	2	1	...	11
9	Polavaram Taluk ...	1	7	5	4	1	...	...	...	18
10	Chodavaram Taluk ...	...	26	2	1	...	...	...	...	29
	Total ...	11	63	42	46	27	17	4	3	213

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APPENDIX No. 12

PROF. RANGA'S ECONOMIC ENQUIRY REPORT ON THE PITHAPURAM ZEMINDARI.

Progressively increasing Burden on Ryots

Prof. N. G. Ranga, the President, Messrs. Mandeswara Sarma and N. V. R. Naidu, the members of the Economic Enquiry Committee toured through the Pithapuram Estate and recorded evidence from a large number of ryots at Rajahmundry, Pithapuram, Gorsa and Kottapalli. Several ryots have also submitted their written evidence to the Committee.

One is taken by surprise when such exorbitant rates of assessment as Rs. 5 to Rs. 18 and some times, rates ranging up to Rs. 30 per acre of wet land and Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per acre of dry land are met with in the supposedly best Estate like that of Pithapur. There can certainly be no excuse for these horribly high rates because the Government lands in the immediate neighbourhood of the Pithapur Taluk and Rajahmundry and Razole Taluk Zamin areas, are assessed at only Rs. 5 per acre at the most. For instance, the dry lands of Bobbili Lanka, known to be very fertile, are charged at Rs. 4 per acre, those of Gudala at Re. 1 and those of Munikudali at Rs. 2 to Rs. 4. The present Zemindar is said to have been largely responsible for these very high rates because the rates were raised enormously just a little before and after the passing of the 1908 Act, when he came into the property and he was also responsible for exacting from the ryots during the last six years an enhancement of 9 to 12¼ per cent upon the post 1908 Act rates.

Forcing up of Rates.

This Zemindari, like so many other estates, has taken full advantage of the provision No. 8 in the Pattas granted to the ryots in 1902 and thereafter, which stated that the Zemindar had the right to evict any ryot and succeeded to extract from the ryots at the time of the passing of the Act, Mutchilikas in

which were entered the new rates of assessment. The enormity of this injustice becomes patent when the new rate of Rs. 5 to 10 per acre of dry land is compared to the old rate of Rs. 3 per acre per annum. Hence the rise of the total demand from Katavaram from Rs. 5,500 in 1905 to Rs. 8,000 in 1933 or an increase of 31·25 per cent and the demand of Gorsa has risen from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 4,647 by 1928. Not being satisfied with the improper use made of its advantageous position, thanks to the ignorance of the ryots regarding the state of politics in and about 1908, this estate has insisted upon and succeeded to inflict an enhancement of 9 to 12½ per cent upon all its ryots. A few ryots had contested the claim of the Zemindari to charge an enhancement of the kist but the revenue officials who become accustomed to the Government's practice of charging 18¾ per cent enhancement, fell an easy prey to the petitions of the estate, completely ignoring the fact that there is a world of difference between the rates charged by the Government and the Zemindari. The other ryots, who did not wish to be as rebellious peasants or who could not finance the litigation, quietly agreed to pay an enhancement of 9 per cent, and thus sealed their own fate for another 20 years.

No Justification for Enhancement.

This Zemindari has done precious little to justify this rise of more than Rs. 1,25,000 in its annual revenue. It has assigned almost all the old waste, banzar and other unoccupied lands on patta, after the receipt of handsome premiums, thus denying the cattle the only place of rest and supplementary grazing in the villages. It has not hesitated to usurp the customary rights of the peasants and other villagers for a free and adequate supply of fuel and timber and grazing facilities from the forests and other unoccupied land. It has systematically prevented the ryots from obtaining freely, as of old, freely the necessary supplies of stone, earth, etc., from its hills and tanks. It has thought it fit to openly deprive the right of the ryots to freely raise green fodder and pulses upon the higher portions of the tank-beds and remove that section

in the pattas, which made a definite mention of the extents of the tank-beds on which the individual ryots were supposed to be entitled to raise second crops. This Zemindari has so far failed to put down the wide-spread corruption in its irrigation department nor has it succeeded in repairing the tanks and canals in time and fully or in improving the drainage facilities. Indeed, many villages are suffering from the lack of proper drainage facilities. The estate is unwilling to settle the assessment of the lands.

Moreover this estate had tried nearly 20 years ago to settle the rates of assessment through the help of the Government's settlement party but found that in the three villages where the assessment was settled it had stood to lose heavily. So it has abstained from getting the rest of the villages properly settled. It is, therefore, unimaginable how under these hopelessly unfavourable and adverse circumstances, the revenue courts or the ryots have thought it fit to agree to an enhancement of the kist, which has never been so far properly settled. Here is a strong case, which demands an early and radical revision. But our wonder is that the Maharajah Sahib, who has earned the great title of modern Bhoja by his numerous public benefactions and whose heir-apparent sounded such a sensible warning to the Zemindars, has found it possible to burden his helpless ryots with these progressively rising burden of rates, which are absolutety beyond the capacity of the ryots.

Insolvent Lanka Ryots.

The Pithapuram estate has large extents of Lanka lands, thrown up by the Godavari, in Rajahmundry, Razole and Amalapuram Taluks. These lands are supposed to be extremely fertile, in that they receive annual floods of the great river and the commercial crop of tobacco, for which there is usually a good market in the country, is grown on such lands. The Zemindar never grants these lands on pattas to the ryots but on the other hand puts, to auction the right to cultivate for one or two or three years. Owing to the competitive spirit prevalent

so largely among the ryot population, the scarcity of good and cultivable land, useful for gardens and the monopoly of the land held by the Zemindar, the ryots are obliged to bid high for the use of such Lankas. Hence such unbelievable rents as Rs. 150 per acre per annum during 1932-33 and Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 not so long ago. Now that the prices of tobacco have also gone down precipitately, most of the ryots have had to lose as much as Rs. 100 per acre and are consequently in arrears in the payment of the rents due from them. For instance, one village Mulakallanka which had to pay Rs. 27,000 in 1932-33 towards the rents on these lankas, is in arrears to an extent of Rs. 40,000. The Government whose rents for its lankas are not even half as much as those of the Zemindar, granted remissions in 1932-33 to the extent of Rs. 80,000 in the neighbourhood of that village whereas the Zemindar had refused to give any remission. The Zemindari never tries to compensate the ryots when their patta land is swallowed up by the river but it claims additional rents from every cent of additional lanka thrown up by the Godavari.

Indebtedness of Ryots.

To keep hanging over the heads of ryots such a terrible and heavy sword of Democles, as arrears of Rs. 40,000 in one village is to dwarf the growth of economic independence of the peasants and to shut off every chance of improvement in their present unbearable conditions.

Unless those lankas are also declared as Ryoti land, assignable on reasonable rates of assessment, the ryots of the villages having lankas cannot be expected to free themselves from the merciless clutches of the Zemindar and Sahukar.

Pressed as they are on every side by unavoidable but crushing burdens of kist and rent imposed upon them, the Pithapur ryots are obliged to seek accommodation in the co-operative societies and Sahukars. But even in this direction, the estate seems to want to usurp every chance, the ryots may get, to develop their financial independence. The existence of

two co-operative unions in the Pithapur Taluk is an evidence to this activity of the estate. Under the guise of patronage to the ryots, a primary land mortgage bank was organised under the estate's auspices in order to attract as many ryots as possible, but unfortunately for the estate, the Registrar is supposed to have refused to support this venture. There are indeed very few ryots who can be said to be free from indebtedness and many of them are obliged to lose their all, in their anxiety to maintain their families. Naturally some have had to apply for insolvency. In one village alone, there are eight such ryots and there will soon be 20 more and in another 30 families had to leave the village after losing their 250 acres of lands and in yet another, 27 ryots have lost their all in addition to the several others who hastily sold their lands and cleared off their Rs. 2,00,000 debts.

RYOTS CONSIGNED TO CIVIL JAIL.

Many ryots would have felt thankful if they had been left off so lightly. But on the contrary, they were hauled up by the estate for arrears of kist and sent off to the civil debtors' jail for varying terms of confinement on the top of selling away their lands and their all and thus running them in every way. As many as 15 ryots of Mulakallanka village alone are thus made to suffer and a personal warrant stares in the face of every ryot who is in arrears of kist. Almost all the coercive measures, prevailing in Tuni, Bobbili and Parlakimidi estates obtain in this estate also, with this addition, that the crops are to be reaped and harvested and the grain stored under the supervision and permission of the Estate Officials. It is quite a regular feature in the Lanka Villages for the stores of grain to be sealed by the Estate Officials. Thus the payment of the kist is securely insured but God only knows at what cost to the ryots.

The out of pocket expenses of the ryots per acre of paddy land per annum come to Rs. 15 and the gross yield amounts to ten bags, worth Rs. 35, leaving Rs. 20 against the Land Revenue demands of Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. Is there then any doubt

as to why the ryots are obliged to borrow and become insolvent? The minimum standard of living of the ryots, which alone becomes possible, costs actually Rs. 40 per adult per annum. Hence the glut in the market for lands. The prices of land have so far gone down that there is hardly any one but a Sahukar or the Zemindari to purchase it. In fact large extents of land are being purchased for kist arrears by the Estate.

Confessions of a Zemindar

Mr. Ch. V. L. Prasada Rao has admitted in the course of his statement that the total arrears due amount to Rs. 20,000 from the village whose total demand is only Rs. 80,000. He said that he has been allowing these arrears to accrue on the slender hope of brighter time dawning on the agriculturists when the ryots might be able to pay off these arrears, also, as had happened during the war. He confessed that the ryots have not been able to pay him the kist; that their cultivation has been most unprofitable and that the rates of assessment are much too high. Indeed he has vainly offered to the villagers that all they have to do is to pay off the peishkush (about Rs. 2,000). These confessions of a Zemindar small though he is, explain the cause for the misery of the ryots of the Pithapur and other estates.

Public and private Coercion

But the Pithapur Zemindari unlike this Zemindari, seems to be bent upon being blind to the sufferings of the ryots, It is adding troubles to the ryots by raising the grazing fees and victimising those who have displeased it. It allows the share of joint pattas to continue to hold upon the ryots and it gives a free hand to its lower officials to subdue the rebellious ryots by all kinds of litigation created for the purpose. With summary procedure on one side and personal warrants on the other, this estate manages to collect 80 per cent. of the land revenue due to it within the four kists, two of which come off too early and at too inconvenient a time. One is left wondering when this

Maharajah who is rightly reputed to be so very philanthropic, will deem it fit to turn his benevolence towards the relief of some of the many grave evils of administration from which the ryots are suffering. The Maharajah Sahib will be doing a great public duty if he condescends to lift the demon of public and private coercion from the every day life of his ryots, so that they can begin to breathe freely and exercise their economic rights and political privileges.

Correction

Katavaram does not belong to this Zemindari. The enhancement in the demand due from Gorsa was due to litigation,, settled in 1908. The four villages where settlement operations were attempted (Komaragiri, Panduru, Penuguduru, Virava) had to pay some enhancement nevertheless. But was it as much as $1\frac{1}{2}$ as in the rupee? We think not. The Dewan says that the God's cess is never collected.

Reply to the Dewan Sahib

As for rates, the Dewan's suggestion of averages is unacceptable and he is unable to explain away the too high maximum rates. Our request is that such high rates ought to be abolished altogether. The Dewan has, though not in so many words, admitted our claim that the estate has successfully tried to enhance the rates, though unjustified from an economic point of view. He merely falls back upon the Estates' Land Act for justification and we want it amended. The Dewan says rightly that the Zemindari spends money on tank repairs but he does not dispute our point that such expenditure is either not enough or not made in time.

(True Copy.)

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ADDRESS PRESENTED

TO

RAJA SAHEB MEHRBAN DOSTAN SRI RAJA RAO VENKATA KUMARA MAHIPATHI SURYA RAO BAHADUR GARU,

Sirdar, Rajahmundry Sircar and Maharajah of Pithapuram

BY

The South Indian Estates' and Land-Owners' Economic Council, Trichinopoly.

Dear Maharaja Saheb,

We, the members of the South Indian Estates' and Land-Owners' Economic Council, Trichinopoly, are extremely glad to avail ourselves of this opportunity to extend to you, an ancient and premier Zemindar of this Province, a cordial welcome to the headquarters of our Council.

With a view to increase the taxable capacity of the Indian agriculturists, our Council has been started under the leadership of Dewan Bahadur Sir **T. Desikachariar**, Kt., B.A., B.L., Trichinopoly, to introduce Economic (Agricultural and Textile) Planning in South India including the Zemindaries and the Indian States, by forming '**Better Living Societies**' and urge the Government of India to enter into an 'Agricultural Trade Agreement' between India and the United Kingdom during the Viceroyalty of Lord Linlithgow, who is taking a keen interest in improving the forlorn condition of the Indian agriculturists.

We are aware of the various philanthropic and charitable activities which are dear to you and which you maintain so generously, to put it in the words of the Government of Madras. We are also cognizant of the fact of your undertaking the arduous task of forming '**The People's Party**' the sole aim of which is to work the new constitution to derive the

maximum benefit out of it and to improve the economic status of the agriculturists. This Council prays Almighty to give you strength to carry out your laudable programme to success.

This Council regrets that the Andhra Economic Enquiry Committee has in its Report made some unwarranted and incorrect statements about the incidence of land-rent prevailing in your Zemindari. Our Council, after close scrutiny of the whole situation, has come to the deliberate conclusion from authoritative sources that the average incidence of land-rent in your Zemindari is lower than the average incidence prevailing in the East Godavari District and that, whereas per capita food consumption in British India falls short of seventy-five pounds of the annual subsistence level, it is forty pounds above the level in your Zemindari according to **Mr. Gowda's Economic Report** of your Zemindari. This clearly bears testimony to your wise and benevolent administration. If in all the Zemindaries the same incidence of land-rent and the same per capita subsistence level prevail as in the Pithapuram Zemindari, then this Council can very easily refute the statements of agitators who call the Zemindars 'Rack-renters'.

In conclusion, we offer our thanks to you for giving us this opportunity to welcome you.

We beg to remain,
Dear Maharaja Saheb,

19th September, 1936. Your sincere friends,

The Members of the S. I. E. & L. O. Economic Council.

(True copy)

TAMIL NADU
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